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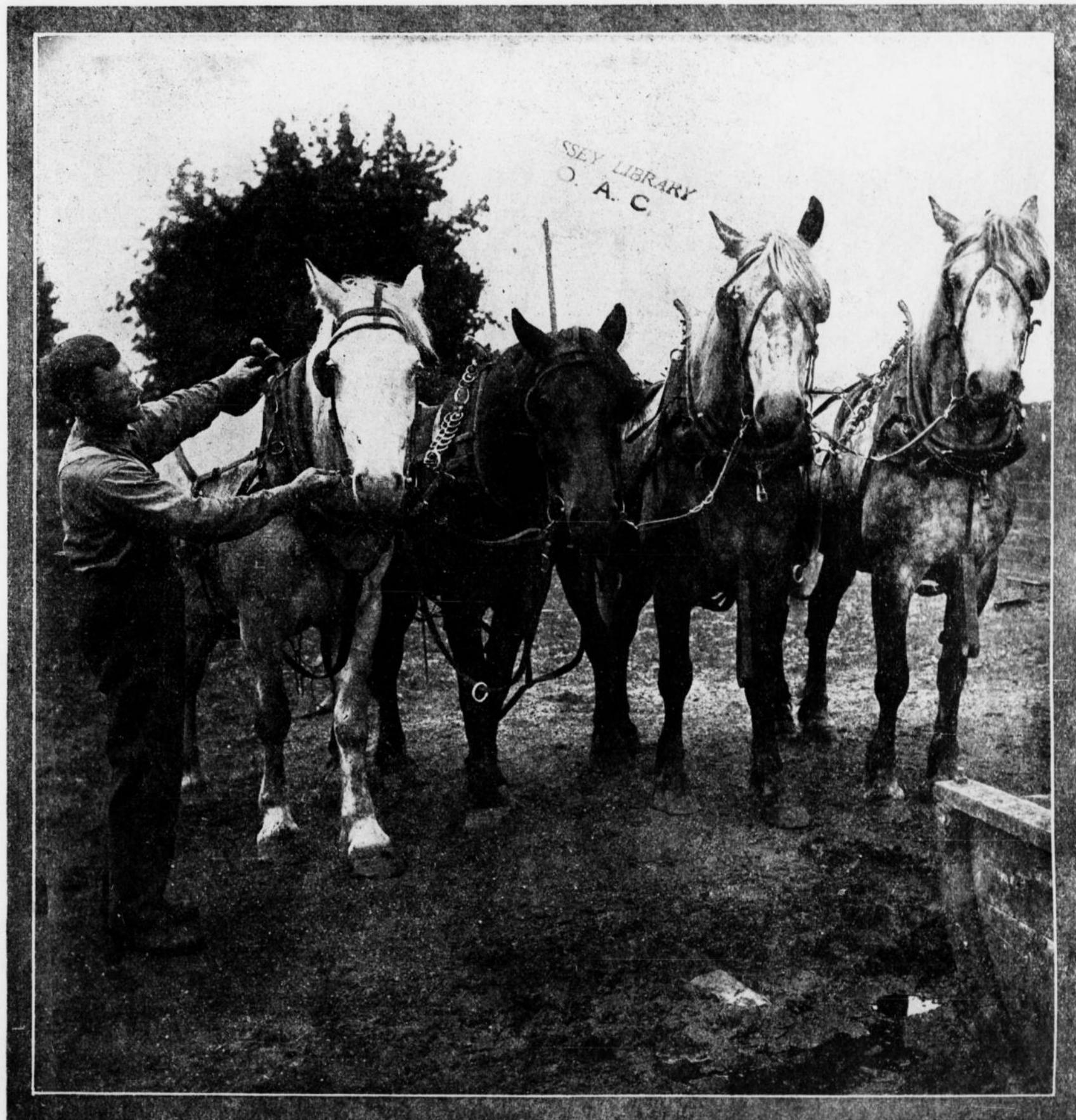
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

May 12, 1920

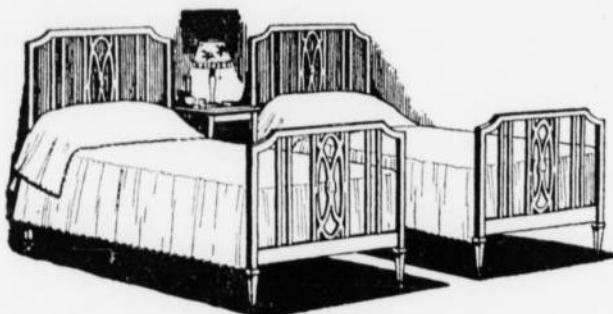
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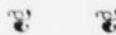
Yet you will go into store after store—inspect beds beyond number—be told everything about styles and prices, but never hear a word about sleep.

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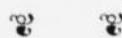


THERE is one organization in Canada that knows this subject from start to finish. For thirty years they have been thinking about sleep—producing beds that invite sleep.

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The Twin Bed makes for deep repose and sound sleep. One sleeper does not disturb the other. Colds and other infections are not communicated. One sleeper does not draw on the vitality of the other. Twin Beds make for better health.



SIMMONS Metal Beds and Waldorf Box Springs are known and sold from Coast to Coast and have been for more than thirty years. Not by every dealer, certainly—but wherever there is a merchant who has given thought to *sleep* in choosing his beds and springs, you will find Simmons Beds.

The Simmons principle is that a bed is made to sleep in. This is worth remembering the next time you buy a bed, a spring, a mattress, or pillow.

And when you are selecting your Simmons Beds with an eye to their appearance in the room, you will see that Simmons has for the first time established *beautiful and authoritative design* in Metal Beds.

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The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada and through out the British Empire is \$1.50 per year, except in Winnipeg city where, owing to the extra postage charged, the price is \$2.00 per year. United States and other foreign subscriptions are \$2.50 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. Special request is made that renewal subscriptions should be sent in promptly after receiving notice that the subscription has expired. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

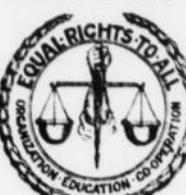
"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN.
Editor and Manager.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as Second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Vol. XIII.



May 12, 1920

No. 19.

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display	50c. per agate line
Livestock Display	30c per agate line
Classified	8c. per word per issue

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly-worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Seager Wheeler Honored

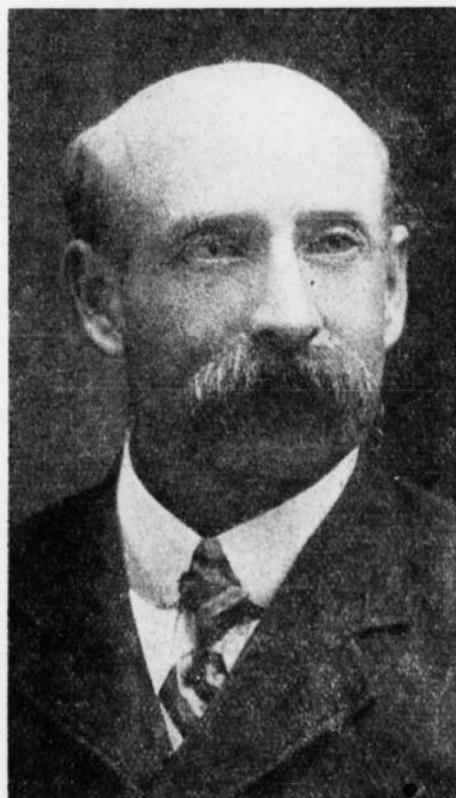
The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred on Seager Wheeler by Queen's University, of Kingston. This honor, which is the highest in the power of the university to bestow, is conferred in recognition of the work Mr. Wheeler has done in promoting the scientific side of agriculture. The letter which conveyed the news of the decision of the Senate of the university is as follows:

Queen's University
Kingston, Ont.
April 15, 1920

Seager Wheeler, Esq.
Rosthern, Sask.

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

At a meeting of the Senate of Queen's University, held yesterday afternoon, it was cordially and unanimously agreed that the honorary degree of



DR. SEAGER WHEELER

Doctor of Laws be offered you in recognition of the great work you have done in promoting the scientific side of agriculture. It was recognized that there was no way of setting a value to those services other than by some recognition of this kind. You have added enormously to the wealth of Canada, and every settler is a gainer by your researches. What you have done can never be undone. It was felt that on no one could the LL.D. degree be more fittingly conferred than on yourself, and the degree is the highest honour that it is in the power of the university to grant.

It may be that you may find it inconvenient to attend the Convocation which is held on the 12th May. If so, you might wish to receive the degree in absentia. But if you felt you could be present at the Convocation in October I have no doubt the Senate would postpone the granting of the degree to that time.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,
R. BRUCE TAYLOR,
Principal

Parliamentary News

Unionists Attack Recall—Attempt to Disqualify Former Members Defeated—Angus McDonald Says He is not "Red"—By Our Ottawa Correspondent.

OTTAWA, May 7.—An attempt by certain government supporters to disqualify Oliver R. Gould, of Assiniboia, and all future national progressive candidates from the West, received a solar plexus blow in the Commons this week. The plot was well laid, but before the debate had proceeded very far, it was evident that the proposed amendment would be beaten, so Hon. Hugh Guthrie, solicitor-general, came to the rescue with the suggestion that it be withdrawn. W. H. White, of Victoria, Alta., demanded a vote, and when that came the amendment was snowed under for good.

T. M. M. Tweedie, West Calgary, had moved an amendment to the Franchise Act, which aimed to disqualify every man who had signed an agreement to resign his seat in the House under any given conditions. No names were mentioned, but there could be no doubt as to whom Mr. Tweedie was aiming at. Mr. Tweedie's amendment follows:

Grounds for Disqualification

"That clause 39 be amended by inserting as paragraph H of sub-clause 1 the following words:

"(H) Persons who have signed any agreement, whether amounting to a resignation, a recall, or otherwise, which would in any manner, whatsoever, limit the independence of such person in the event of his being elected member of the House of Commons."

The signing of such an agreement, the Calgary member claimed, brought a man here as a delegate and not as a member of parliament.

Then, the principle of the recall was bandied back and forth, with several of the government supporters holding up their hands in holy horror at the thought of a man agreeing to give up his seat in the House at the demand of any number of electors. That was tying a string to a man, they argued, and preventing him from doing good work for the country. None of them had ever had strings tied to them by any interests, or so they left the House to infer, and that was why they had been able to work with such efficiency. Other Unionists maintained a discreet silence on the matter.

Hon. W. S. Fielding did not like the recall, but if the farmers wanted it he saw no reason for denying it to them. If they wanted to vote for only red-headed men, he could not see that it was any of his business. His youthful leader, Mackenzie King, took a similar attitude and opposed the amendment because it was a blow at democracy. If a man's electors did not want him to remain in

office, there was no justice in holding down the job.

Progressives Defend Recall

R. H. Halbert, North Ontario, put the case squarely, when he told the House that if 60 or 70 per cent. of his electors wished him to resign he would not think of refusing them. They had a right to recall a man if he was not representing them fairly.

O. R. Gould met the question with a bold front. The second youngest member in House of Commons' experience. It takes a good man on the government side to corner him tightly, and when they do try it, they usually come out a rather poor second. He said he had not signed an agreement to resign at the call of a committee of 15. What he had agreed to do was go home and explain, if his stand on any question was objected to. He was sure that Mr. Tweedie, and other members of the House could find, in their own constituencies, men who could advise them wisely if they wished to be advised. However, that had not been the way with party candidates in the past, who seemed to prefer to misrepresent men for five years, without the danger of being called off the job. The pure and holy motive behind Mr. Tweedie's amendment had suddenly blossomed forth after April 13, and the member for West Calgary had shown an immediate desire to have members come into the House by the straight and narrow path, and go out in the same way. Mr. Gould did not doubt that the recall would be dangerous to government supporters, nor did any of the other members of the National Progressive Party, and, therefore, they saw through the amendment without any difficulty.

Platform in Great Demand

The member for Assiniboia, said he had had so many requests for copies of the Farmers' Platform that he had not one left for himself, but he had written west for a further supply. In the meantime, he did not think they would find anything wrong therein, but much that was progressive. "We approve of the initiative and referendum," said Mr. Gould. "We believe in direct legislation. That is one of the planks in our platform, and one of the reasons why our platform is so progressive."

Dr. Michael Clark added a few shots to the fusilade and completed the demolition of the government forces on this amendment. In the final analysis the Unionists looked very foolish. Several of their own members, hoping to get back for another term under farmer auspices, did not dare talk against the recall, and did not dare vote for the

amendment. They had applauded loudly when Mr. Tweedie introduced it but as the debate proceeded there was no doubt as to the outcome.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie waved the olive branch and suggested withdrawal, to which Mr. Tweedie was only too ready to accede. But W. H. White was not going to let him get away with that, and demanded a vote. A faint chorus of "ayes" arose in favor of the amendment.

Continued on Page 50

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Per 100	6.00

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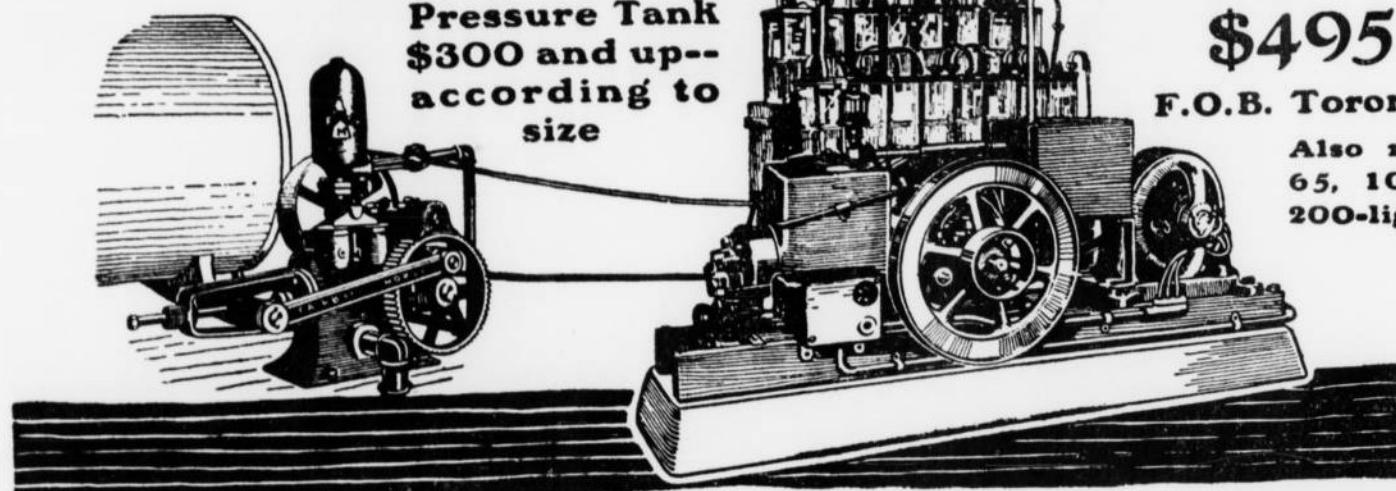
DATES TO BE REMEMBERED

Lacombe Bull Sale	May 26 28
Pure-bred Stock Breeders of Southern Manitoba, Deloraine	May 29
Lloydminster Bull Sale	June 2
Pure-bred Cattle Sale, Saskatoon	June 2 and 3
Farm Boys' Camp, Saskatoon	July 13, 14 and 15
Congress Bull Sale, Brandon	July 23
Farm Boys' Camp, Regina	July 27, 28 and 29

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Also made in
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*A few
clippings showing
March fire losses*

MONETARY TIMES Volume 64.

FIRE LOSSES MORE THAN LAST YEAR

Eriksdale, Man.—March 1—Farm home of Mr. Globinsky was destroyed. Loss fully covered by insurance.

St. Ferrol, Que.—March 1—Home of Gaudioso Dupont, about thirty miles north-east of Quebec City, was destroyed. Six deaths.

Okanagan Lake, B.C.—March 3—Wharf sheds and stables of G. E. Galletly and Sons, one of the largest firms of fruit ranchers, were destroyed. Estimated loss, \$30,000.

Wardville, Ont.—March 4—Dwelling-house of Hugh Taylor, on the Longwoods Road, was damaged. Cause, defective chimney. Estimated loss, \$4,000.

Bracebridge, Ont.—March 7—Stable belonging to Wm. Ennis, with contents and three horses, was destroyed.

York Township, Ont.—March 19—Stable owned by F. Needham, and occupied by J. Cooper, situated at 73 Gowen Avenue, was damaged. Cause unknown. Estimated loss, \$1,500.

Brockville, Ont.—March 21—Residence of R. A. Morris, one mile east of Frankville, on the R. S. Connor farm, was destroyed. Estimated loss, \$5,000.

Stamford, Ont.—March 24—Homestead owned by Mrs. Redhead, was destroyed. Estimated loss, \$5,000, with no insurance.

Ste. Sabine, Que.—Barn of A. Davignon was destroyed with all its contents, including hay, implements, horse and cattle. Estimated loss, \$4,000, with only \$666 insurance.

Algonquin, Ont.—March 24—A barn and several out-buildings, owned by Blake Edwanda, a farmer, were destroyed. Cause, explosion of lantern.

Danville, Que.—March 25—Barn belonging to Pierre Roy was damaged. One death.

Alvinston, Ont.—March 26—Two large barns belonging to Alex. Merkile were destroyed. Some grain and other feed, with implements, were burned. Estimated loss, \$5,000.

London, Ont.—March 29—Cow barn and granary belonging to the Ontario Hospital for Insane were destroyed. Estimated loss, \$10,000.

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LOSSES by fire in rural communities can be largely prevented by lighting the house and farm buildings by electricity. No matter where you live you can provide your home with this safe, brilliant, convenient light, and a dependable supply of water, under pressure for all requirements, by means of Fairbanks-Morse Power and Light Plant and Pneumatic Water System.

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The advantages and mechanical details of this plant are fully explained in the twenty page catalogue just off the press. Send the coupon for a copy if you are interested in the greatest of all farm improvements.

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Write to our nearest office
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Kindly send full particulars regarding
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 12, 1920

The Appointment of a President

The resignation of Professor J. B. Reynolds from the presidency of the Manitoba Agricultural College raises the question as to who shall be his successor. Persistent rumor has it that the appointment may be made by the minister of agriculture without consulting the board of directors of the college. If such is the case it is in violation of the Agricultural College Act. The act specifically states that the appointment of a principal or president of the college is a function of the board of directors. It should not be necessary to remind the board that the farmers, as those vitally interested in the welfare of the college, look to them to discharge their duty in this regard.

The office of president of the college calls for a man of the highest qualifications. He should have a clear vision of the functions of an agricultural college in solving the agricultural problems of a province like Manitoba, with the energy and force of character to bring the college to the highest point of efficiency in discharging those functions. He should be able to inspire the fullest confidence of all the farmers of the province, no matter what branch of agriculture they pursue. Much of the future usefulness of the college will depend on the man who will become its next president. The collective wisdom of the whole board is required in making this important choice.

Rural School Teachers

The impression seems to be abroad in some quarters that the best public school teachers should be secured for the town and city schools and that a lower standard is sufficient for the country schools. This is an error which, if allowed to prevail, will have a decidedly detrimental effect upon future educational development of the rural districts. In the cities and towns where there is elaborate machinery for supervision and direction of teachers' work the average standard of education will in consequence be high. Where these exceptional facilities are lacking it is of much greater importance that teachers in rural districts should possess the highest standard of efficiency.

The great majority of pupils in the rural districts never attend any other educational institution beyond their local school. For that reason the local school is the most important institution in the rural district. Taxes raised for the rural school, when properly administered and in charge of efficient teachers, are the best investment that farmers make in the interest of their children.

Teachers' salaries are steadily rising, but are not yet sufficiently high to attract enough capable teachers to equip the public schools. The motto which every rural district should adopt towards its district school and its teacher is: "Nothing but the best."

Water in the Empire Merger

Such details as have been given to the public as to the financing of the \$500,000,000 Empire merger of steel, coal, shipping and allied companies, are published elsewhere in this issue and are worthy to be studied and filed away for future reference. Liberal amounts of "water" are to be injected into the stock of the merger from the start. The chief companies included in the consolidation are to be acquired by the exchange of their own stock for stock in the new company, and the terms as published provide that the new stock issued will have

a considerably higher face value than the amount of the existing stock surrendered in its place. Shareholders of the Dominion Steel Corporation are to receive \$165 of the new for \$100 of the existing stock; Canada Steamships Lines Limited, will receive \$145 for \$100; and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company Limited is being taken over at \$130 to the \$100. This is a fairly good application of water, especially when it is considered that the three corporations named have a liberal allowance of water in their capitalization already.

Dominion Steel stock, which is valued by the merger at \$165, was selling on the Toronto and Montreal exchanges a few days ago at \$67 and \$68; Canada Steamships, which is getting \$145, was quoted at \$76 and \$77; while Nova Scotia, which is being exchanged at \$130, was quoted at \$65. These are the facts, no doubt, which led a prominent financial man in Toronto, who was quoted in the House of Commons by R. L. Richardson, to say that the merger was an attempt by London and New York manipulators, closely connected with the United States Steel Corporation, to put over "a gigantic stock-watering enterprise."

It may be asked, how is the public concerned in matters of this kind. Suppose a company has an enterprise in which \$50,000 of real money has been invested, why should it not, if it chooses, call every \$50 a hundred and have a nominal capital of \$100,000? If the investment is \$50,000 only that amount of capital will be earning dividends, and what difference does it make to the public whether the concern pays eight per cent. on \$50,000, or four per cent. on \$100,000?

The answer to that question is that the issuing of watered stock, especially when followed by further amalgamations, the declaration of stock dividends, and various other manipulations known to the game of high finance, makes it impossible for the public to know just how much of the capitalization of a company represents the investment of capital and how much is fictitious. The public are concerned in this matter because the industries which are included in the present merger are recipients of public charity through the protective tariff, and when they are not receiving direct government subsidies they are usually asking and hoping for them. Application has been made to the government at Ottawa for the incorporation of the Empire Steel Corporation. This places upon the government the responsibility for seeing that the financing of the company and provision for future increases of capitalization are placed on an open and straightforward basis, so that the general public as well as investors may at all times know exactly how much real capital there is in this consolidation of steel, coal and shipping interests, which there can be no doubt will be a very powerful factor in the industrial life of Canada.

Participation Certificates Worth 40 Cents

The official announcement that the Canadian Wheat Board estimates the value of participation certificates to be at least 40 cents per bushel, will be good news to farmers who have taken the advice given on more than one occasion in these columns to hold those documents until the time comes to cash them at their real value. A body such as the Wheat Board is likely to be conservative in making a public announcement of this kind, and it is quite likely that

when all the wheat of the 1919 crop has been marketed and the accounts are closed up it will be found that the amount to be distributed to the holders of participation certificates will be in excess of the estimate rather than below it.

An addition of 40 cents to the initial price of \$2.15, will mean that practically the whole of the Western wheat crop of 1919, with the exception of what has been retained by farmers for seed, has been disposed of on a basis of \$2.55 per bushel for No. 1 Northern at Fort William and Port Arthur, the highest price which has ever been realized for an entire crop.

This announcement will do an immense amount of good by setting at rest the uncertainty which was prevalent in the country as to whether or not participation certificates had any substantial value, and will at the same time give an eloquent answer to those critics of the Wheat Board who have been endeavoring to make farmers believe that the farmers as well as their wheat were being "sold" and that the initial price was all they would get. It is reported from Ottawa that as the principal European importing countries are still buying through one government agency, the Canadian Wheat Board is likely to be continued for the next crop. No authoritative announcement on this point has yet been made, however.

A Misleading Advertisement

The Farmers' Packing Company Limited, in a full page advertisement in a Winnipeg daily paper, designed to promote the sale of its stock, states that a copy of its by-laws and charter and also the license permit from the Public Utilities Commissioner, are on file at the office of The Grain Growers' Guide. The object of this statement, undoubtedly, is to lead farmers to believe that The Guide is in some way connected with the Farmers' Packing Company and approves of its shares as an investment. This is an entirely erroneous impression. The Guide has never expressed any approval of the Farmers' Packing Company, and can not recommend its stock as an investment. There are two parties who stand to gain by the organization of the Farmers' Packing Company, and the purchase by that company of the plant of the Manitoba Abattoir and Packers Limited. Those are the persons who are getting commission on the sale of the stock and the proprietors of the plant which has been purchased, which, heretofore, has not been a commercial success. For the shareholders in the new company, it is a decidedly speculative venture.

The name of A. B. Hudson, a lawyer of high standing in Winnipeg, was also mentioned in the advertisement as one of the solicitors for the company. Mr. Hudson informs The Guide, that at the request of the company's solicitors, Pitblado, Hoskin and Haig, he did, some time ago, act for the company in one legal matter. It afterwards came to his knowledge that his name was being used by canvassers for the sale of stock, his connection with the company being represented as a guarantee of its reliability and good prospects. Mr. Hudson at once requested that this use of his name be stopped, and a promise was given that this would be done. Mr. Hudson authorizes The Guide to state that he is in no way responsible for the Farmers' Packing Company, and that the use of his name as a recommendation of the purchase of stock is entirely unauthorized.

The Recall

The discussion of the Recall which took place in the House of Commons, at Ottawa, last week, and which is referred to in our parliamentary news has drawn country-wide attention to one of the most democratic planks in the New National Policy. The organized farmers of Canada advocate the Recall because they believe that members of parliament should be responsible to the people whom they represent, and that in the event of a member proving false to his promises and to the interests of the people who have elected him, they should have the right to demand his resignation. The Recall is part of the electoral system of a number of the states to the south, and has proved an effective means of dismissing corrupt officials and also of keeping members of legislatures and other public bodies responsive to the will of the people. In Canada there is at present no legal machinery for the Recall, but there are a number of elected representatives of the people, particularly among U.F.O. members of the Ontario legislature, who have agreed with their constituents that they will resign if called upon to do so, under certain conditions. There is, however, no uniformity of Recall pledges. In some cases it is understood that members have placed their resignation in the hands of a committee, to be presented to the Speaker in the event of the committee deciding to take such a course. In other cases it is provided that a meeting of the electors must be called at which the member will be given an opportunity of defending his actions, and that he will then resign if called upon to do so by a stated percentage of those present. There are almost as many different forms of Recall as there are members who are subject to it. This is not a desirable state of things, and would inevitably lead to difficulties and

dissension if these forms of recall were put into effect.

The only satisfactory system would be one similar to that in force in Oregon. In that state a member of the legislature must resign his seat on presentation of a petition signed by 25 per cent. of the electors on the roll, a government official being required to certify as to the validity of the petition and of the signatures. A member thus unseated has the right, and indeed, is expected, to be a candidate at the resulting by-election, and the voters as a whole then have the opportunity of passing upon his conduct. What is needed in the Dominion and the provinces is a system of this kind, which would apply to all members of parliament and of the legislatures, and which would furnish official machinery to make it effective. This system would be applicable in single-member constituencies. In double-member constituencies and in large constituencies under Proportional Representation a somewhat different system would probably have to be employed.

Who Should Pay ?

It is not anticipated that the farmers and other residents of the rural districts of Manitoba will show any enthusiasm for the scheme which has been put forward for the construction, at the cost of several million dollars, of a mall as an approach to the new parliament buildings at Winnipeg. The proposal is to acquire a wide strip of property running from Portage Avenue to Broadway, and lay it out as a grand boulevard from which visitors to the city may gaze in wonderment at that magnificent and costly monument to extravagance and graft which will always be symbolized by the

Manitoba capitol. The parliament buildings when completed will cost the people of Manitoba at least \$8,000,000, of which fully three-fourths has been wasted, so far as utility is concerned, and there is absolutely no justification for a further large outlay being undertaken at the expense of the taxpayers of the province, the great majority of whom live in overcrowded homes while paying taxes for the upkeep of totally unnecessary splendor in the parliament buildings.

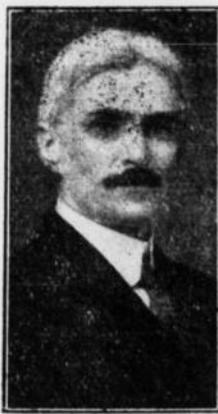
The Winnipeg city council is in favor of the scheme only in the event of its being put through without cost to the city, but the provincial government, through the deputy minister of public works, has intimated that it is prepared to tear down public buildings and spend public money on the project. If the proposed improvement is a public benefit, and artistically it is no doubt very commendable, it will naturally result in a large increase in land values in the vicinity of the new highway. The proper source from which to pay for this undertaking, and in fact all public improvements, is the increased land values which it will create. If that course is followed no one will object, but any large expenditure of provincial funds on the project will be unjustifiable.

Angus McDonald, the new Labor-U.F.O. M.P. for Temiskaming, Ont., has declared in parliament that he is not as "red" as he has been painted. He is neither a member of the O.B.U. nor of the I.W.W., but a member of an international union. Mr. McDonald has only been in parliament a few weeks, but he has already made his impress upon legislation, the government having accepted an amendment which he proposed to the Lemieux Act, which deals with the settlement of industrial disputes by arbitration.



Immersed in the Budget

"The Minister of Finance, Sir Henry Drayton, is immersed in the preparation of the Budget."—News Despatch. Why does he not climb out of his difficulties on the solid steps of the Farmers' Platform?



Capt. J. T. Mutrie,
President, Okanagan
United Growers.

organized on the present basis. That year the central selling agency, the Okanagan United Growers, shipped 345,074 packages, and the total turnover, including fruit, vegetables and supplies, was \$456,212.31. Last year 963,408 packages were shipped and the turnover was \$2,179,799.18.

Previous to the formation of the organization the fruit industry of the valley seemed confronted with disaster. Prices were low and the growers were at the mercy of the shippers. Even the large grower, who to some extent could market his own fruit, found his opportunities limited. New acreages were coming into bearing. Some local associations had been formed, but there was little concerted effort to improve market conditions and little had been accomplished. Something had to be done, done quickly and done on a large scale if the fruit industry of the Okanagan was to be preserved from ruin.

The growers were in the mood for making a big step forward. More important, the men were there with the foresight to give them the right lead. How the initial steps were taken, how organization meetings were held, how the Agricultural Associations Act was amended to enable the provincial government to assist in the establishment of locals, and how the organization was formed and put into operation, is too long a story to be recorded here in detail. The way in which the organization has solved the marketing problem of the valley and the consistent progress that has been made each year since its inception, is abundant evidence that it is sound both in principle and management.

The organization as it exists today consists of seven local associations and a central selling agency. The associations are located at Enderby, Armstrong, Vernon, Kelowna, Peachland, Summerland and Penticton. The Okanagan United Growers Limited, or the O.U.G. as it is familiarly called, acts as the central selling agency for the locals, with headquarters at Vernon. When the locals were organized, the provincial government advanced 80 per cent. of the subscribed capital of each, the members paying in 20 per cent. of their subscriptions. Four per cent. is charged on the money advanced and 20 years is given in which to pay it back. One of the conditions of the

advance was that three years after commencement each association would establish a sinking fund for the repayment of the loan.

Each local association holds an annual meeting at which its directors are appointed, its business reviewed and its future policies considered. At this meeting representatives to the annual meeting of the O.U.G. are appointed, the number depending on the tonnage sold through the central body. Each of the locals, with the exception of the Vernon Fruit Union, nominates one representative to the board of the O.U.G. The Vernon association, on account of its heavy tonnage, is entitled to two representatives. At the annual meeting of the O.U.G., which is held after the annual meetings of the locals, the appointments of the directors from the locals are ratified. A review of the year's business is presented, and the general policy of the organization as a whole is discussed. After the directors are elected they appoint their own officers. The present president of the central body is Capt. J. T. Mutrie, a prominent fruit grower

and dairy farmer in the Vernon district. The general management is under the direction of W. J. McDowell, a man of wide business experience both in the Old Country and in British Columbia.

Contracts to Deliver Fruit

Under the terms of the organization, the fruit grower signs a three-part contract with the local association and the

central to sell to the local association all the crop grown by him or for him on the land described in the agreement. The contract is continuous, but may be cancelled on the first day of March in any year, provided 20 days' notice is given in writing. The central association may also terminate the contract by giving notice to the local and the grower. The grower agrees to deliver the fruit to the warehouse or packing station of the local association. From there, the fruit may be shipped in assorted lots with other fruits of like character and variety. It is agreed that the central and local associations shall retain such a percentage of the amount of the gross sales as will pay the actual expenses incurred in handling and selling the fruit and meet the overhead expenses. Provision is made that should the grower fail to deliver the crops covered by the contract the district association is entitled, without legal process, to take exclusive possession of the crops and harvest and market them. All expenses thus incurred are to be charged against the crop taken over. The central association is given the power to market the products covered by the contracts with the right to take possession of and market the fruit or produce of a defaulting grower should the local fail to do so. The grower has the right, with the consent of the local association and the central, to market his product elsewhere, though such

permission is granted it does not annul the contract. The

grower may mortgage his interest in any of his crops, and, upon the mortgage filing a note to that effect with the central organization, that body will protect his interests from the net proceeds of the crop.

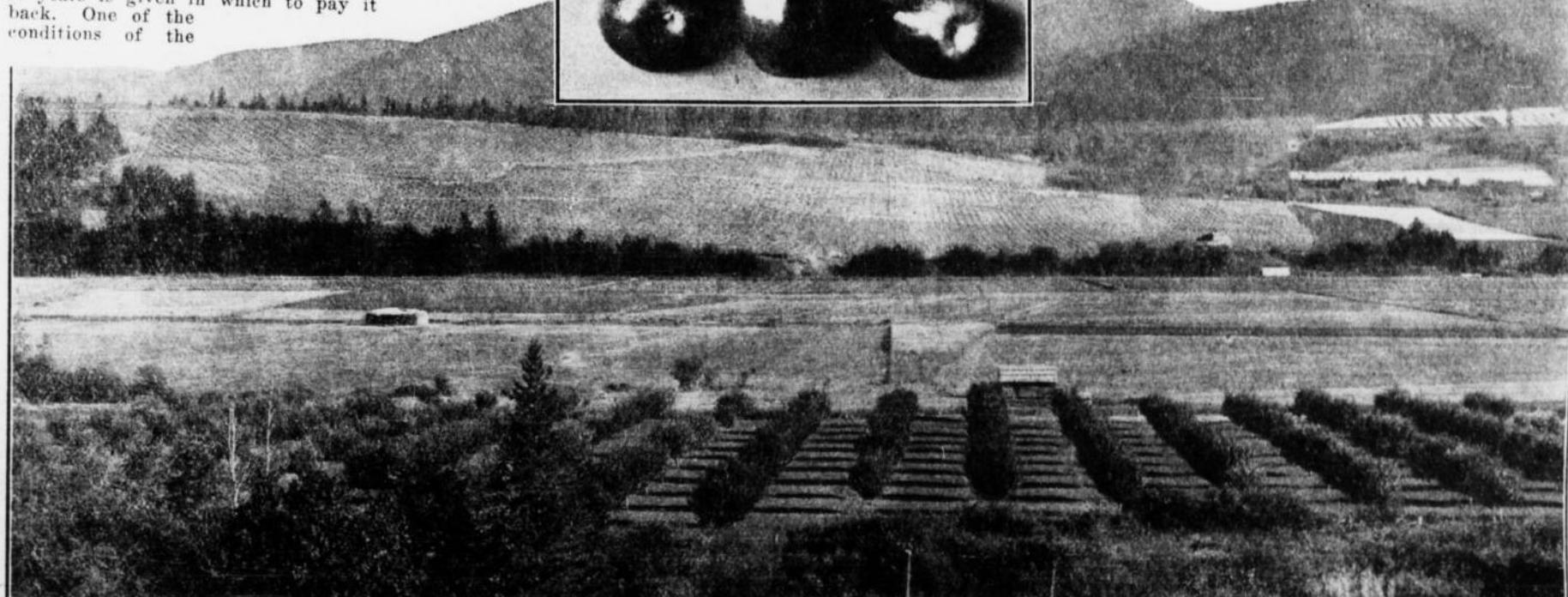
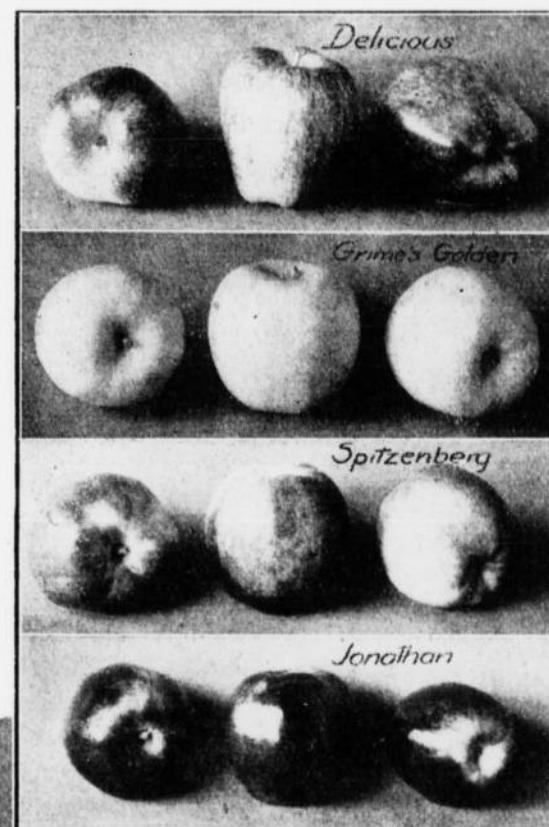
The grower delivers his fruit in orchard or "lug" boxes, though the increasing cost of box material is resulting in the use of the regular packing boxes for this purpose. Some of the associations collect the fruit from the growers in motor trucks. Immediately a grower's consignment is packed a report is made out showing the amount and the grade into which it falls. If later, there is anything wrong with the pack the responsibility goes back to the local.

All fruit put out by the organization is in packages standardized by the government of Canada. The organization not only conforms to government standards of quality but the O.U.G. also has its own inspectors who inspect according to its own standards, which call for even higher quality than those of the government. If the fruit is not up to these standards the inspector orders it to be repacked, and the cost of repacking is charged back to the local. He has full power to go into packing houses and to open packages in transit.

Mechanical Graders Used

The associations affiliated with the O.U.G. are the only concerns using mechanical graders to ensure perfect grading as to size. These graders were brought to perfection in Oregon and Washington, and are in use in all the association warehouses. They work on the principle that apples of similar variety and size are identical in weight. In the latest improved grader the apples are carried along a carrier and are separated according to weight, and, therefore, size, by an ingenious tripping device. From 800 to 1,000 boxes per day can be passed over each machine. The grading for quality is done by hand as the apples pass over an endless belt on the front of the machine. The packers are arranged along each side of the machine and have nothing to do but

Continued on Page 18



Above: Four of the 22 Varieties of Apples Marketed Under the Okanagan United Growers' Special Brand.



W. J. McDowell,
General Manager, Okan
agan United Growers

Dry Belt Observations

DURING the spring of 1918 the writer made a survey of the forage crop problem in our southwest, for the purpose of assembling as much as possible of the best available information on forage crops, with two objects in view: first, to enable us to disseminate reliable information to inexperienced farmers and to newcomers, and second, to enable us to lay an intelligent foundation for the study of crop management problems in the southwest.

With these objects in view a questionnaire was drawn up which it was thought would bring out the desired information. The territory covered in this survey lay south of the south branch of the Saskatchewan River and, roughly speaking, west of Moose Jaw, the Montana and Alberta boundaries being the southern and western limits, respectively. Representative points were visited on the C.P.R. main line, Empress line, and Weyburn-Lethbridge line and on the C.N.R. Bengough section. At each point ten or a dozen farmers who had actual experience with forage crops were visited. Data from about 100 interviews were tabulated, while about 200 more interviews were made on general conditions with farmers who had no actual forage crop experience but whose opinions on the subject were valuable.

As a result of this survey a number of things were learned, chief among which was that more faith must be placed in the annual crop than in either biennial or perennial forage, that the biennial sweet clover may have a potential future and that the perennials have not proven the success in the southwest that they have in other parts. To explain these conclusions I shall try to summarize briefly the information gained on a few of the leading crops.

The Grass Crops

The Native Prairie is the cheapest and most satisfactory pasture and hay meadow as long as it lasts or until the land becomes more valuable for some other purpose. The only objection is that it doesn't last long. Most every farmer knows that once a prairie pasture is eaten bare it takes a long time to come back and in most cases might better be broken up. Furthermore, it is only a few years in any district until the vacant land pastures and hay becomes scarce. This condition is rapidly coming about even in the newer portions of our West.

Oat sheaves and green oats hay is the most satisfactory winter feed that can be grown and may be counted on to give returns just a little better than most other crops under similar conditions. They are one of the cheapest grown and easiest handled crops. The trouble with most men is that they sow oats only as a last resort on land that will not grow wheat, often on stubble three or four crops after fallow. If given equal chances with wheat, oats will produce a yield where few other forage crops will.

Western Rye Grass is one of the best hay grasses but in extremely dry years such as the past will not produce very

Three Dry Years in Southwestern Saskatchewan--- The Forage Crop Situation and the Russian Thistle Problem---By J. F. Booth



Alfalfa in Rows on the Farm of J. E. Stewart, Maple Creek, Sask., in 1918, a Dry Year.

much more than the native prairie grass. It must take second place to Brome in the extremely dry areas.

Brome Grass is the most satisfactory grass for the southwest. Its creeping rooted nature makes it a more persistent grower than Western Rye in dry years. It will often be high enough to cut when the rye grass is not. It makes good quality hay and is also the best pasture grass known at present. Various estimates have placed one acre of Brome pasture equal to from four to ten acres native pasture. Its creeping rooted characteristic is not a drawback in the dry regions. There is practically no danger of not being able to control this grass in the southwest. The greatest trouble is to get things to grow—not to keep them from growing. It is not advisable to plant Brome near trees.

Other grasses.—None of the other grasses yet known have demonstrated that they have a place in the agriculture of the dry regions. Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue, Kentucky Blue and others have all been tried out.

Millets.—Not very much could be learned about the millets but at Saskatoon during the past dry years they have shown up promisingly. Because of their short season requirements they are especially valuable as a catch crop where the cereals have been frozen off or blown out too late to allow of reseeding to the same crop.

The Legume Crops

Alfalfa.—Thirty-five farmers were visited who were growing or had grown alfalfa; of these, 13 were satisfied with it, 12 were not satisfied and 10 would

not express an opinion because they had not had sufficient experience with the crop. This pretty accurately tells the story of alfalfa in the southwest. Summarizing the experiences led me to the conclusion that if alfalfa is sown in rows about 36 inches apart on clean summerfallow and very carefully cultivated continuously, fairly good returns may be expected. The average farmer thinks it requires too much pampering to make it worth bothering with. And again the fact that it requires to be sown in good fallow and should not be cut the first year, making three years before the first returns come in, tend to discourage its use as a forage.

Sweet Clover.—Only a few men were encountered on this survey who were growing sweet clover but they were

unanimously in favor of the crop.

During the past summer in the extreme southwest the writer saw a few

more plots of sweet clover and everywhere

made enquiries about it, and everywhere the verdict was in its favor.

In every case there was better than a three foot growth. In one district a good stand was found on an alkali slough bottom which had dried up during the past three years.

Only a few miles away a good stand was obtained on a gravelly hill. In northern Montana, on the barren foothills of the Bear Paw Mountains, where the rainfall for April, May, June and July was only 3.34 inches as compared to a 39 year average of seven inches for these months, good stands of sweet clover were found. Many of the sheep ranchers in this district have a large area sown to this biennial for pasture to supplement the burnt up prairie. No complaints were heard of stock not eating the forage. The

general opinion was that stock were glad to eat anything they could get and relished the clover.

The white blossomed variety is generally the best for hay and the yellow blossomed for pasturing. To be cut for hay the seed should be sown in rows about three feet apart; if for pasture, broadcast or with a drill is the favorite way of seeding.

At the present it appears likely that sweet clover will be a popular crop in the dry regions when it becomes better known and when seed can be obtained in quantities at a reasonable price.

Corn, Winter Rye, Sunflowers

Corn.—This is another crop offering possibilities. The corn belt is creeping north. Will it creep into Saskatchewan is the question being asked? Some think it will. Certain it is, that good crops of corn are being grown year after year by men who put a little study behind their methods.

Years of experience have shown that corn seed must be acclimatized to a district. With this in mind the College of Agriculture at Saskatoon have arranged co-operative work with about 40 farmers in the southwest to grow corn under the supervision of an expert. It is hoped to get a variety or varieties suited to our conditions. The past season was suitable to corn growing and as a result several varieties of corn, late fodder varieties included, matured seed. Careful selection is being practiced which it is hoped will lead to desired results. Several of these farmers had table corn as early as July 25. A few farmers are experimenting with corn to take the place of fallow and in most cases are optimistic. On the other hand there are many farmers who contend that corn will never be a success because of our late spring frosts, and our early fall frosts. Time alone will tell. There is, to say the least, ground for hope.

Winter Rye was dealt with in a previous article under grain crops, but a word here may not be out of place. If given half a chance, sown on fallow or early fall plowing—not on dirty stubble—between August 15 and September 15, at about one bushel per acre, rye will often supply fall and spring pasture and in the extreme southwest often a crop of hay before producing seed. Generally speaking it is a fairly sure crop.

Sunflowers.—This crop is being much talked about recently; it is perhaps the highest yielding forage that can be grown. As a silage it compares favorably with corn or green oats. It cannot be cut and stacked for winter forage as other crops can. If the silo ever comes into its own on our farms the sunflower will come also. Sunflowers are sown in rows the same as corn. They are rather difficult to harvest. The corn binder is the most satisfactory method of harvesting.

The table on this page will give an idea of the rate and date of seeding the different forage crops in the dry areas. In the case of alfalfa and sweet clover the lower rate is for seeding in rows.

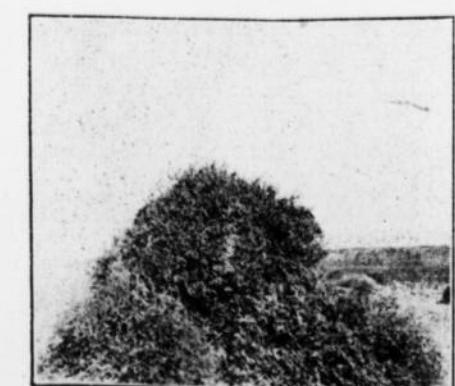
Russian Thistle a Persistent Robber

There is only one weed in the south. Continued on Page 24



Temperature and Precipitation Zones of Western Canada.

The shaded and unshaded areas show the precipitation zones, and the figures on the margin of the map the average annual precipitation. The lines running generally east and west indicate in a general way the summer temperature.—From Crop Production in Western Canada.



Puzzle: Find the Ford Car.
Three full-grown Russian thistles hide it.

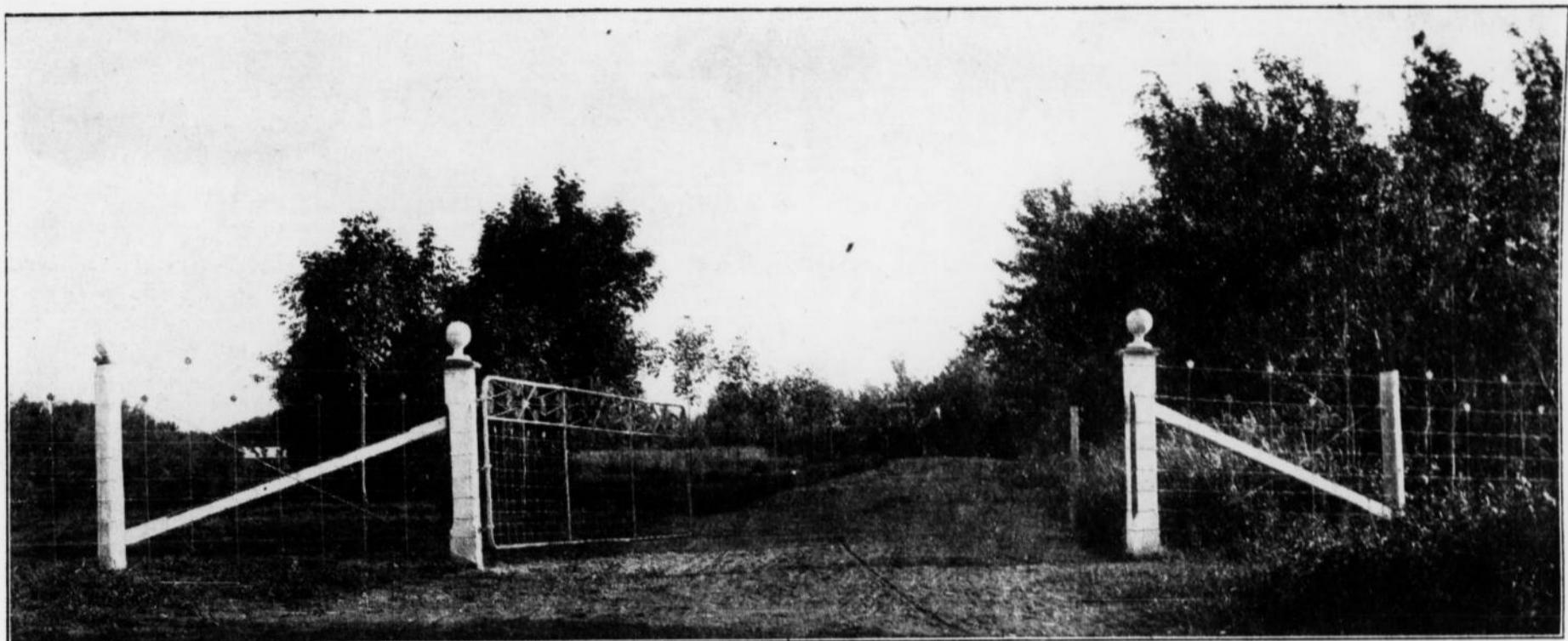


They are Built for Travelling.

This Russian thistle had its progress across country stopped by a wire fence.

Time of Planting and Rates of Seeding For Forage Crops

Crop	Time of Planting	Rate of Seeding
Alfalfa	Early June	2 lbs. to 10 lbs.
Western Rye	Early June	12 lbs. to 16 lbs.
Brome Grass	Early June	12 lbs. to 16 lbs.
Oats	Last half May or as needed	1 bus. to 1 1/2 bus.
Winter Rye	Aug. 15 to Sept. 15	1/2 bus. to 1 1/2 bus.
Millet	Late May or early June	20 lbs. to 25 lbs.
Corn	May 20 to 30, in check rows	10 lbs.
Corn	May 20 to 30, in drilled rows	20 lbs.
Sweet Clover	June	4 lbs. to 15 lbs.
Sunflowers	Late May	10 lbs. to 12 lbs.



Gate and Driveway on Farm of D. Paterson, near Gladstone, Man.

Saskatchewan's Recent Legislation

*A Summary of Work Accomplished by 1920 Session---
Many Changes and Developments of
Importance---By E. C. Day*

Relief to Settlers

Questions arising out of the granting of relief to settlers suffering from conditions like that created by the severe drought last summer were the subject of several enactments. In 1919, when it was found that many settlers in affected areas were in need of relief by way of provisions and fuel, as well as fodder for animals, the provincial government entered into an arrangement with the Dominion authorities, under which it distributed relief, each government bearing one-half of the cost of such relief. An act was therefore passed ratifying this agreement and providing for suitable action by municipalities if similar problems should present themselves in the future. Under the act any municipality may borrow from the bank such sums as may be required for aid of this sort up to June 1, 1920.

In 1918 the loan companies were permitted to furnish seed grain to their mortgagors, legislation in force at the time granting them permission to add the indebtedness for such advances to the mortgages and also permitting them to attach a lien against the ensuing crop for the recovery of such advance. A new act incorporates this principle, but the condition has been made of government guarantee to the companies making such advances. The attorney-general, however, has stated that this privilege will be granted only in cases where the security is precarious.

Provision is made whereby an advance of seed grain may be made to any tenant or occupant of land where it is not possible to obtain the approval of the registered owner, or where it is refused, or where the lands are school lands held under agreement of purchase from the Dominion government. In such cases the municipality may make an advance but it shall not be a charge against the land.

The minister of agriculture was empowered to make advances of flour, coal and fodder in local improvement districts to farmers unable to purchase these without assistance owing to failure of crops or other adverse conditions. The act provides that the minister may take lien notes or agreements charging the lands of the applicant with repayment of the advances and interest at seven per cent.

Free Range and Herd Law

An act of some importance to farmers is that "respecting the restraining of animals running at large." No hard

and fast free range area is established in the northern part of the province as contemplated by the law in force when this bill was introduced. By the provisions of the new legislation free range and herd law is left to the discretion of councils and all municipalities in the province. To prevent arbitrary decisions of councils wanting free range without the consent of the ratepayers it is provided that the council shall, on petition of not less than 40 resident ratepayers, submit the question to the electors as a referendum, and the decision of the electors is to be binding on the council. Pound fees come under the control of the minister of agriculture. A change of importance is made in the definition of the word "astray." It is now provided that this word shall mean an animal which, while lawfully running at large, has strayed from its accustomed forage ground, or has joined a band, herd or flock other than that of its owner from which it cannot be driven away, or an animal which has broken into premises enclosed by a lawful fence. A pound to serve a municipality may be located in one or more villages lying within the outer boundaries of such municipality.

An act dealing with the manufacture of dairy products makes provision against discrimination in the amounts paid by manufacturers for milk, cream or butter-fat, as between different districts. The minister is also given power to close any plant which may be found insanitary, and to have plans for all new butter and cheese factories submitted to the department for approval.

Game Laws

After three years, during which there has been a close season on prairie chicken the year round, the Game Act has been amended, providing a limited open season of two weeks from October 16 to October 31. The act permits the killing of female caribou and further protects muskrats south of township 52, the open season being fixed as March 1 to May 1. The destruction of beaver is forbidden. Resident farmers must now take out a license before they may hunt birds.

To protect farmers from unscrupulous produce commission merchants, it is enacted that all such shall in future conduct their business under license, entering into a bond of \$2,000. By this legislation the business is brought under close regulation.

An act which will come into force on

June 1 provides for the licensing of retailers handling eggs, and they are prohibited from dealing in eggs unfit for human consumption. Retailers are required to provide facilities for candling, and cards must be placed in cases to identify eggs and show that they have been candled. Where it is found impracticable for the retailer to candle eggs in the presence of the producer, regulations provide for re-candling at a time when he can be present.

The government was authorized by special legislation to make loans to The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd., to aid in the construction or extension of terminal elevators at points outside the province, up to 50 per cent. of the cost of such work. While no amount was specified in the act, it was stated in the legislature by Premier Martin that the government proposed to loan \$1,000,000 for terminal construction, taking a first mortgage on the entire plant, including the hospital elevator.

Farm Implement Sale Contracts

The existing law governing the sale of farm implements requires the use of a form of contract. Certain companies have been using the forms with the blank for interest rate filled in as "nine per cent"; that is, in type. To meet this abuse the act provides that all blanks in contracts used under this law must be filled in in handwriting; if otherwise filled the contract becomes invalid.

Under an amendment to the Succession Duty Act, smaller estates which were hitherto exempt become subject to taxation. As the law now stands estates of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 become subject to a duty of one-half of one per cent. On estates valued at from \$15,000 to \$25,000 a duty of one per cent. will now be levied.

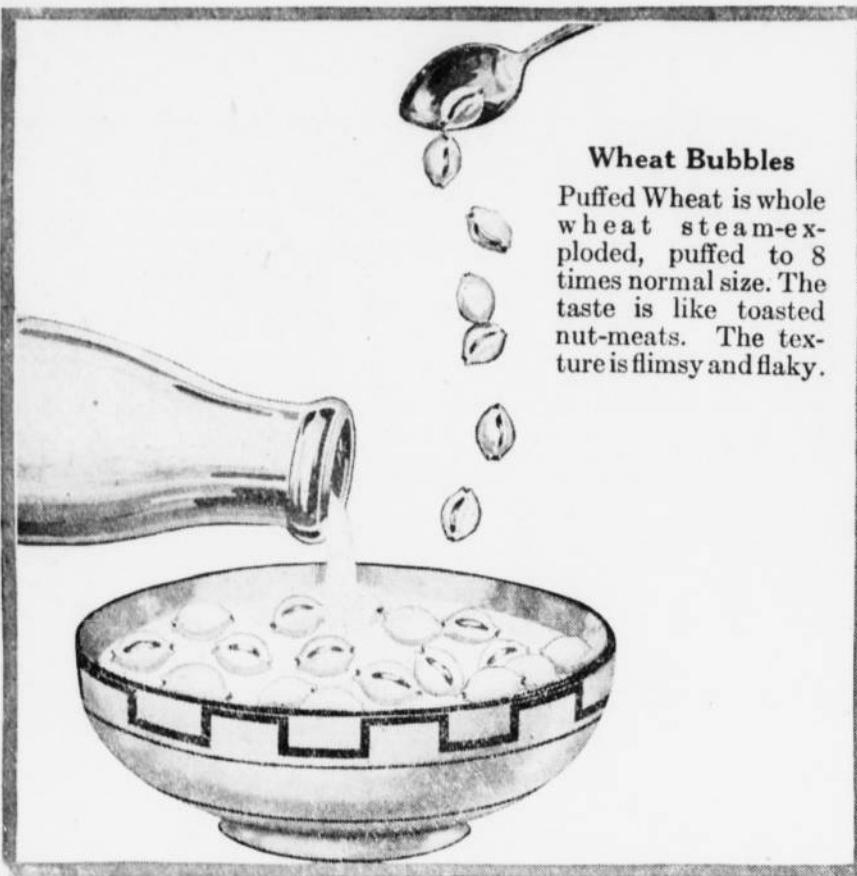
By an amendment to the Land Titles Act it is provided that the owner of a pre-emption may borrow on the security of the land, sufficient money to discharge the debt to the federal government, the mortgage so created becoming a first mortgage on the land.

In future, only those who are British subjects may receive a commission to administer oaths. Candidates for the office of councillor in villages and rural municipalities must in future sign a form of acceptance which includes, among other things, the declaration that they are British subjects.

Amend Mothers' Pensions Act

The Mothers' Pensions Act was amended so as to extend pensions to indigent women whose husbands are permanently incapacitated by incurable disease, feebleness of mind or insanity, from making provision for the care of their children.

Continued on Page 16



Children Forget All other dishes when they get this

You never tasted cereals that compare with Puffed Grains. Other grain foods lose their charm when children once know these.

Why not then serve them morning, noon and night? And in a dozen ways?

Both are whole grains with whole-grain nutrition.

Both are steam-exploded. Every food cell is blasted by Prof. Anderson's process. So every atom feeds. No other process so fits these grains for food.



Flimsy Tidbits

But they are whole grains made delightful and easy to digest.

Too Good, Some Mothers Say

Some mothers say that Puffed Grains are too good. Children eat too many, displacing other foods.

But Puffed Wheat in milk is the greatest food that children ever get. All the 16 food elements are there, and fitted to digest. Whatever food Puffed Wheat displaces the child is better for it. Few people ever get enough of the minerals in whole wheat.



Blend with Fruit

These flimsy, crusty morsels add enticements.

Puffed Wheat

Both Steam-Exploded—8 Times Normal Size

Puffed Rice

Both Steam-Exploded—8 Times Normal Size



After School

Crisp a Puffed Grain and lightly douse with butter. Let children eat like peanuts or popcorn. Nothing you can serve to hungry children is so good for them.



Use Like Nuts

Use Puffed Rice like nut-meats in home candy making, or as garnish on ice cream. The flimsy grains taste like toasted nut-meats puffed.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

Peterborough, Canada

3399

Saskatoon, Canada



At the Experimental Farm, Indian Head.

Nation Builders of the West

By A. S. Handicap

(Who wrote "Backsetting the Farmer" and "The Tariff and How It Works.")

Article XII.—Wanted: Leaders

"The Star that overhung the Babe of Bethlehem was an illustration as well as a phenomenon. When God sends new light He sends it by single men. There arise not galaxies but individuals."

OUR nation building problems are many and great, but it was man power that produced them, and consecrated man power can solve them. Government is not a device that is sure to succeed or sure to fail, for effort moves it, intelligence directs it, its fate is in human hands. Reform consists, not in presenting the nation with progressive laws, but in getting the people to want them.

While it is true that there are fixed laws with which man must bring his life into harmony in order to secure the highest and best results, it is equally true that in the realm of intellect and conscience where he comes in touch with the infinite source of all things he is superior to physical laws and can use them to serve intellectual and moral ends. The mind and will of man, acting on natural laws and physical forces can cause them to do what they would never do by themselves.

A man is master of his fingers—they do what his mind directs. He is master of his feet—they go where he bids them. He is master of his eyes—they look only upon the beautiful and good. He is master of his ears—they hear only kind, loving helpful words. He is master of his tongue—it speaks only words of hope, joy, wisdom and kindness. He is master of his appearance, and is always clean and neat. He is master of his thoughts—they shall not find fault with others or with himself, they shall build him into a strong man. He is master of his disposition—he does not allow himself to get angry over trifles, nor to become envious or jealous of anyone. He is master of his hands, and they shall never be employed except in useful works of faith made productive.

Man can compel the running stream to turn aside from its course, and grind his flour or cut his lumber. He can harness the wind and make it draw water and crush grain for his stock. He can use the waves of electrical force to convey his thoughts thousands of miles by wireless. He can shut up electric light and power in a storage battery box and make it lie there inactive, dark, dead until he touches the button and releases it.

To Make Principles Effective

The principles of farming never produced a crop—it required the farmer. The principles of navigation never guided a ship across the ocean—it required the navigator. The best of recipes never produced a cake—it required a cook. The principles of painting never put a picture on the canvas—it required the artist. The principles of government never saved a nation—it required the statesmen. There must be the vision and the power to reproduce it—the vision and its expression.

Principles are ineffective until they inhabit some human soul. It is only when we have "ideal manhood enclosed in real man" that we have a force

that will solve our economic and political questions, renew the earth with intellectual energy and make moral deserts blossom with spiritual beauty. Even affirmation alone or ability alone, or faith alone will not produce permanent results until connected up with direct action. Civilization is never self-evolved; progress is never automatic; ignorance will never teach itself; blindness will never enlighten itself; the slough will never drain itself; the bar will never prohibit itself; the slave will never free himself. Canadian racial and religious differences will never harmonize themselves. Politics will never cleanse itself. The creative forces of the world are exercised through persons.

It is a great mistake for any citizen to lie back and take his ease, or to devote all his time to his private business, saying to himself: "Truth is mighty and will prevail." Truth never yet prevailed, and never will prevail that way. It will prevail only when taken up and championed by men and women of wisdom and courage. The only way to keep the liberty and civilization bequeathed to us is to contend for them and sacrifice for them in times of peace as our soldiers fought for them and died for them in the great war just closed.

The Force of Personality

Not only does the nation lose by this drift into slothful ease but the person himself loses infinitely more by allowing an important side of his life to wither and decay. There is something in every man greater than any obstacle that is holding him back from his ambition, or keeping him in poverty, or thwarting his desire for an education. It is bigger than anything that looms up to mar his career. It is independent of fire or flood, or hard times or failure. It can rise above sickness or disease, above everything that would hinder him from becoming the man he determines to be, from doing the thing he longs to do.

God to the human soul
And all the spheres that roll,
Wrapped by her spirit in their robes of
light,
Hath said: "The primal plan
Of all the world and man
Is forward; progress is your law, your
right."

Most men are but dwarf specimens of what they might be, especially in their relation to public life, because they do not realize their power. Having great possibilities they yet do the work of pygmies, because they never draw upon that inner force, which would make them giants. The majority of people would more than double their present achievements if they only called out and utilized that invincible power within themselves, which is capable of satisfying an infinitely greater demand than they ever make upon it.

To build up a united Canada we must have leaders—strong personalities in every community—whose influence and example will inspire others to develop latent strength within them. Every great reform began as a convic-

tion or illumination in some man's conscience.

Minorities since time began
Have shown the better side of man,
And often in the lists of time
One man has made a cause sublime.

Leadership

Back of every social and political problem lies the problem of the leader. Personality has always played a dominant part in moral and economic reform and in public progress. The very law which requires that mankind shall have no owners requires that it shall have guides. A passage of the "Idyls of the King" expresses the idea of the importance of leadership in a clear and concise form.

And so there grew great tracts of wilderness
Wherein the beast was more and more
And man was less and less, till Arthur came,
and with his knights of the round table,
each of whom:

Reverenced his conscience as his King
And whose glory was redeeming human
wrong.

made a realm of the little sea girt island that because of the valor of her manhood and the virtue of her womanhood has led the nations of the earth for centuries, and that still flies a flag to which one-fourth of the world's population gives loyal and loving allegiance, while all liberty-loving nations acclaim her as the successful defender of modern civilization.

God give us men, a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and
ready hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie.

The worth of the individual, the value of a man to his fellows has found expression in manifold form in our best literature. Wordsworth expressed it in the famous passage:

Milton! Thou shouldst be living at this
hour,
England hath need of thee. We are selfish
men,
Oh! raise us up, return to us again
And give us manners, virtue, freedom, power.

Browning recognized the value of a leader in cutting the path of freedom for the people when he said:

It is in the advance of individual minds
That the slow crowd should ground their
expectations
Eventually to follow, as the sea
Waits for ages in its bed, till some one wave
Out of the multitudinous mass extends
The empire of the whole.

Napoleon emphasized the same truth in the saying: "In war men are nothing, a man is everything."

Lowell voiced the same sentiment: "Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes, they were men who stood alone." In the writings of the prophet Ezekiel the following statement is to be found:

"I sought for a man among them that should build up the wall and stand in the gap before Me for the land that I should not destroy it, but I found none."

The Power of Inspiration

The history of great movements show that of all the forces working in human society to produce better conditions; intellectual, industrial, political and spiritual, the first and greatest is the individual man. We have all seen certain districts stagnate and degenerate simply because of the lack of the energy and inspiring leadership of some one man.

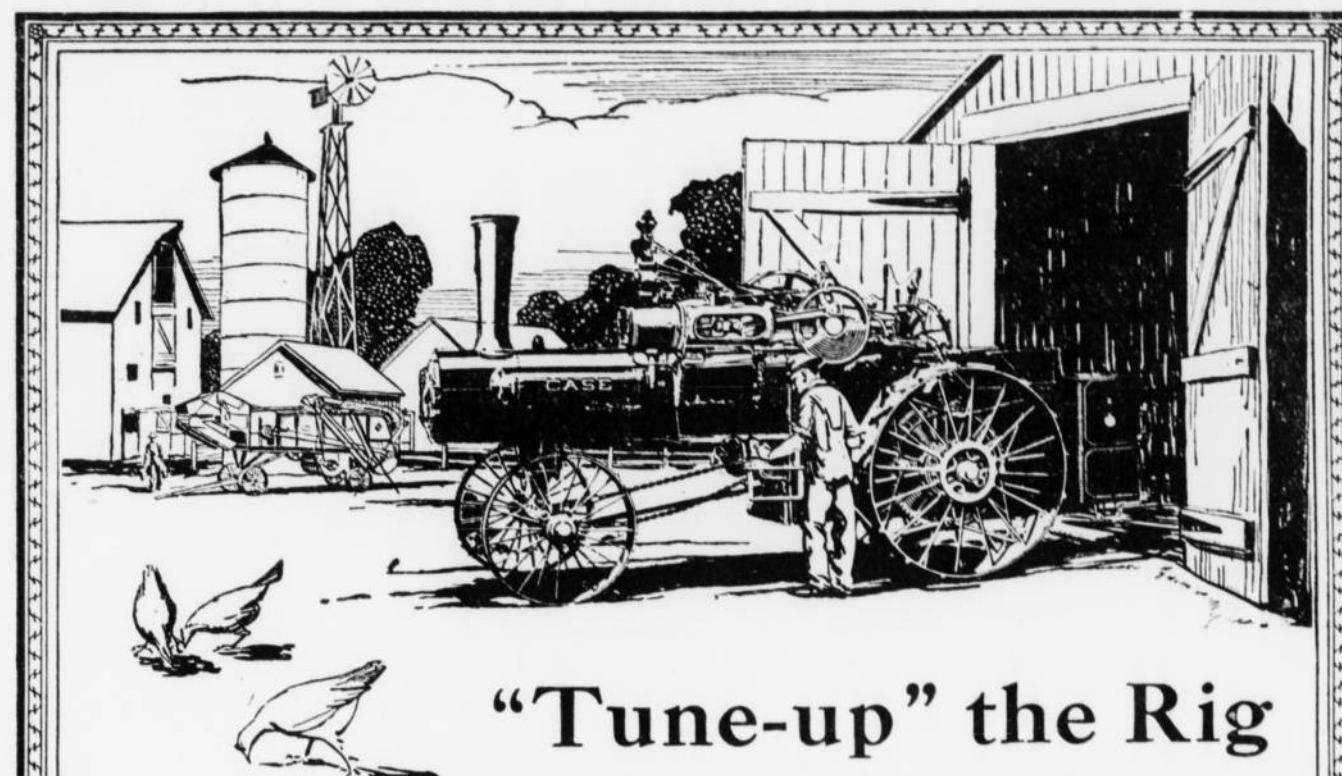
There is a power in man, call it soul; call it conscience; call it what you will; there is a power in man that chooses, decides, acts, and by its action brings things to pass in the moral and spiritual world.

Though the giant ages heave the hill
And break the shore, and evermore
Make and break and work their will,
What know we greater than the soul?
On God, and God-like men, we build our
trust.

This is not advocating individualism as against socialism, but rather individualism as fundamentally necessary to true socialism. Any popular movement which has no place for leaders rising above the average and guiding the currents of popular interest is doomed to failure.

Unless above himself he can erect himself,
How poor a thing is man.

As leaders in the building of a Canadian nationality we must realize that we cannot lead or lift another to a height above our own attainments. It is only mind that can invigorate mind, soul that can inspire soul, character that can create character. At the last ana-



"Tune-up" the Rig

ONLY a few weeks remain before threshing season will be here with a rush. Be sure you are ready. Get your Case "Steamer" out and go over it.

See that the boiler is thoroughly clean inside. Polish piston rod and valve stem. Look for lost motion at both ends of connecting rod, and adjust the brasses if necessary. Re-pack the pump and possibly the governor stem. Clean oil holes and grease cups so that lubricant will pass freely to all bearings. Be sure that leads to water-column are clear. We suggest that you have on hand a supply of water glasses with proper gaskets. The safety valve is probably all right, but be sure it "pops" when it should. Scrape out exhaust nozzle, giving the steam a clear passage, directly up the stack. Replace worn clutch shoes; also repaint boiler and stack.

Overhaul the separator belting and re-lace or re-place where needed. Wash out every bearing with kerosene and see that oil holes are open. Replace worn teeth in cylinder and concave, and look for harmful endplay in cylinder. 1/64 inch is right. Examine every box and bearing and take up or re-babbit where needed. Tighten loose nuts and replace lost bolts.

Be sure you have the supplies and tools you will need. It is well to have some spare parts on hand to guard against possible delays. Check up your stock of parts with the list suggested in your "Case Thresher Manual," and order what you lack. If you have no copy of our "Thresher Manual," you should have one, and we will send one on request.

Remember that time is money to the thresherman, and right now is the time to save time.

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lysis our power for good depends upon our spiritualized, intellectual personality.

The failures of men arise out of some defect in their personality. As Shakespeare put it: "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings." The modern tendency of men is to blame their faults and failures on their luck, their heredity, their environment—on anything and everything but themselves.

No greater boon can anyone receive from another than to be helped to think well of himself. Appreciation of the inner self is the greatest of gifts. In its supreme form it is the art of going down to the weakest and lowest of human beings—the man in the ditch—the woman on the street, and making them think more of themselves because of possibilities in their nature that they themselves hardly surmise:

No star is ever lost we once have seen,
We always may be what we might have been.

The man you might have been
You ought to be and can
Be strong, have faith, look up.

Resolve to work and win.

The man you might have been
You still can be, tis true;
Today but claim your own,
And your own will come to you.

The man you might have been
You want to be—you must;
Be brave, take heart, fight on
To your real self be just.

The man you might have been
You surely yet will be;
The best of life is yours
Since God has charge of thee.

Remember that while talent develops itself in solitude, character is wrought in the stream of life. We are in the world not to prepare to go out of it, but to serve in it now.

The Value of Character

Every good life even if lived out in the sparsely settled districts of the wide western prairie tells in your country's upbuilding. No ones lives to himself. A subtle something called influence goes out from every soul. Your consistent and persistent stand for what is right and noble will enlist others in the campaign and push the good cause nearer to victory. Do not forget that though charms strike the sight, merit wins the soul. Think what the conscience and the courage of one soul may do! Refuse to live in a place not noted for something praiseworthy. Put the lifting jacks under the community pride and lead in a co-operative upward movement. Moses came down from the Mount, and saw all Israel on their knees to a golden calf. He stood in the gap and brought the nation back to moral sanity.

Your fidelity to high ideals will elevate and energize the ethics of the community and the good influence will reach out and on to eternity's boundless rim. Tracts of tangled racial wilderness though you may be subdued to righteousness and united in the bonds of equality, justice and freedom, and thus our Canada shall be the worthy heir of British power and British liberty.



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is alert to every whim of the
driver. It responds instantaneously.
For speed, power on hills, quick
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the New Light Six is unrivaled.

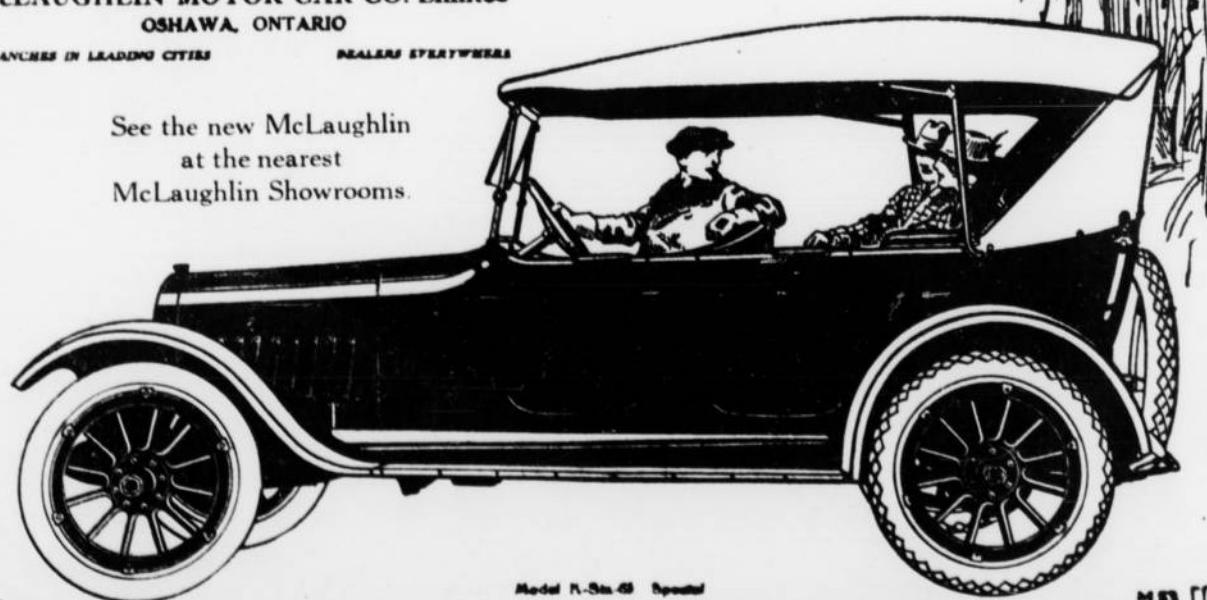
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Sergt. Ting-u-Wang was the largest man in the entire Allied army during the late war. He was with the coolie battalions brought over to work behind the lines in France. His height is seven feet four inches. The above photo was taken in Victoria recently when he was on his way home to Manchuria, where his father is a farmer.

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THE time you spend on chores *costs you money*. It is time that, spent in the field, would mean bigger and better crops—*more money*. Delco-Light, the modern Electric light and power plant, cuts down the time spent on chores. It is like an extra hired man—helping you make your money.

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Tell you How it "Pays for Itself"

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"DELCO-LIGHT saves us every day about one hour doing the chores around the farm—this would mean for my son and I about 730 hours a year at 30c. per hour, which is, figuring very low, about \$219.00 saved."

"I save about 2 hours a week on the washing, and 7 hours a week on separating. It saves one man about 4 hours to clip my team. On churning it saves my wife 3 hours a week. It saves about 30 minutes per hundred pounds on grinding our sausage."

"Where we formerly used 55 gallons of gasoline per week, at 25c. per gallon (\$13.75) to operate the milking machine and pump alone, we now use 35 gallons of kerosene per week at 14c. per gallon (\$4.90) which is a net saving of \$8.85 per week, or \$460.20 per year."

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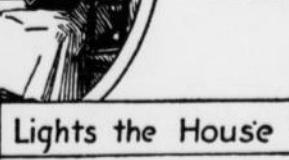
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Lights the House



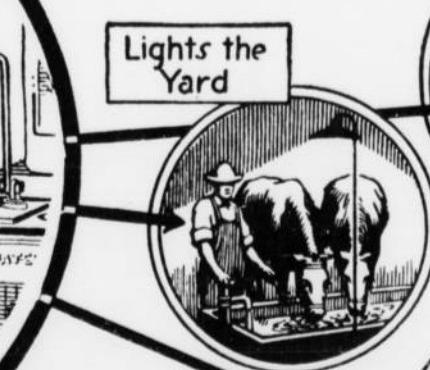
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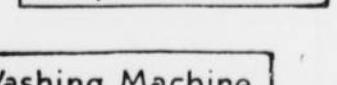
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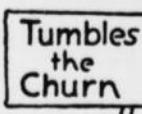
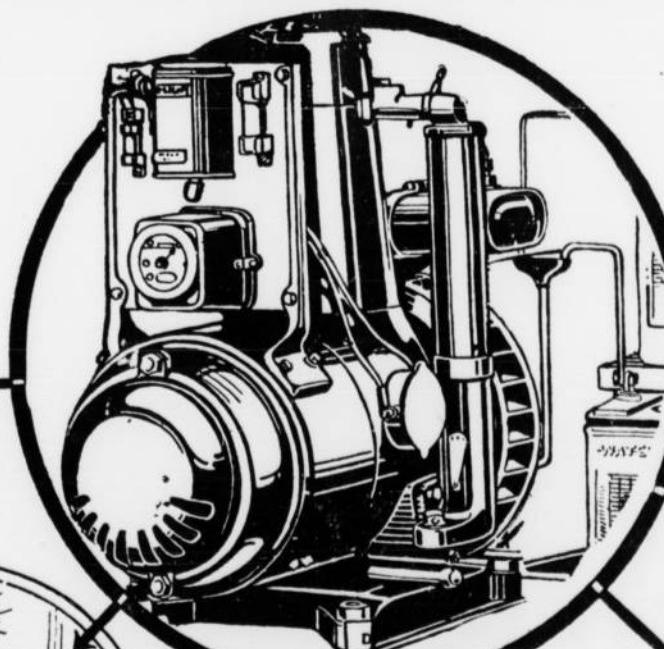
Runs the Washing Machine



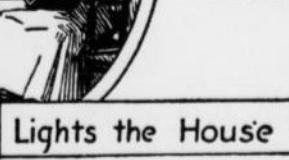
Pumps the Water



Runs the Washing Machine



Pumps the Water



Runs the Washing Machine



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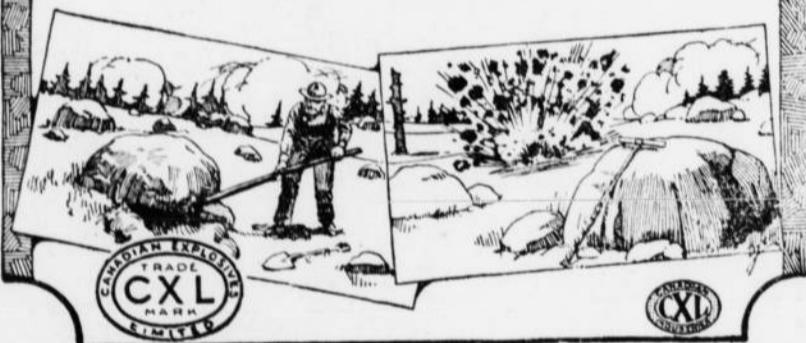
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Gophers prevent you from getting from 2 to 10 bushels per acre you might get as easily as not. This, in dollars at today's prices for grain, means \$400, perhaps \$1,000 or \$1,500, for each 100 acres.

Kill-Em-Quick

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at a cost of \$1.20 for 100 acres, will stop all of this loss! Kick out the gophers and you and your family won't live in Gopherville. You can all go on a visiting trip this coming fall. If the gophers eat up your trip—you, wife and kids will surely stay at home!

It pays us of course to sell Kill-Em-Quick at this absurdly low price—or we would not do it; but it pays you a thousand times more! You get the big profit on the \$1.20—we get the small. But that's as it should be. It's business. We want you however to see that it's vital for you to kill gophers with Kill-Em-Quick. You will hardly believe your eyes when you see the number of dead gophers! Be quick! Kill 'em early and late! Or, if you have mortgaged your farm, they may kill you!

We are offering cash prizes of \$250 to Boys and Girls of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba under 21 years living on farms, who will take the photographs of dead gophers killed by our Kill-Em-Quick.

Go to your Druggist or Dealer in town and get one of the Contest Blanks for your son or daughter. If you can't get a blank, or can't get Kill-Em-Quick, write us and we'll send you some blanks and mail you direct and postpaid a package of Kill-Em-Quick on receipt of the price quoted!

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100-acre size
\$1.20
40-acre size
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The Western Way for Wheat

Some Mileage and other Facts about the Vancouver-Panama Wheat Route to Europe—Prophetic of this Route's Future

WITH the ending of the war and the large release of ocean-going bottoms and the lowering in freight rates, the western way for wheat for the Canadian prairies to Europe, via the Canadian port of Vancouver and the Panama canal is worthy of consideration, particularly so as government experiments have proved that wheat can be loaded at Vancouver, travel through the warm zone and again into the cooler zone of the Atlantic without the wheat suffering. Exhaustive tests to prove this is so have been made, experts travelling on wheat carrying ships from Vancouver to England. All their tests proved that wheat properly loaded reaches England in good condition, despite the varying climates the vessel has to pass through on the Panama route.

This fact established, an examination of lines of trade by land and water, a figuring of railway grades and mileage east and westward from the Canadian grain fields of the western prairies gives a great many facts which point to the Vancouver-Panama route being in the future a greatly used one. The construction of half a hundred vessels on the coast of British Columbia, more than half of which are particularly adapted to grain carrying, now gives Canada a merchant marine such as she never had before. Thus, though the Panama route to date is not handling one-twentieth of the wheat produced in the western provinces, a careful study of all the facts which are here-with set forth go to show that this route is shorter and cheaper; that an epoch has really been marked in Canadian history by the experiments which prove that wheat can be safely handled through the port of Vancouver to Europe.

With the completion of this great shipbuilding program, the formerly existing difficulty of diverting Atlantic vessels to the port of Vancouver to load grain has been forever averted.

Feeding Lines Tap Vast Areas

The finishing of the Canadian government elevator on Burrard Inlet in 1916 gave the most needed assistance to the opening of the Vancouver-Panama-Great Britain route, as this new elevator has the splendid capacity of one and a quarter million bushels. This, combined with the fact that the Canadian Northern transcontinental, the Great Northern and the Canadian Pacific transcontinental have their termini on Burrard Inlet, part of Vancouver harbor, points to a future for the new grain route, as all these lines tap vast wheat-producing areas. In addition, there is now under construction the Pacific Great Eastern Railway from Vancouver to Prince George. This line, according to the plans, will be projected beyond Prince George to connect up with the Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia railway, thus tapping the two million and a half fertile acres of the great grain growing Peace River country, lying partly

in Alberta and partly in British Columbia, all the grain from which will come out via Vancouver.

Even not taking this into consideration, owing to the enormous increase in grain production during the last ten years, conditions have reached a point where it is not only a question of the most favorable route but one of securing all the routes possible and good tidewater outlets for the produce of the Canadian prairies. The bushel increase of all grains in the last decade has averaged 100 per cent. every five years upon the Canadian prairies.

The completion of the Panama canal made a reduction of the distance from Vancouver to Liverpool from 15,000 to 8,836, a cut of 6,164 miles, or 23 days steamer sailing. This changed conditions of mileage and the before-mentioned railway facilities undoubtedly point to the new route being a success from natural economic reasons, for the grain can be moved cheaper from Alberta all the time over it, and from Saskatchewan, as far east as the city of Moose Jaw, for five months when lake navigation closes the lake and rail route via the Atlantic.

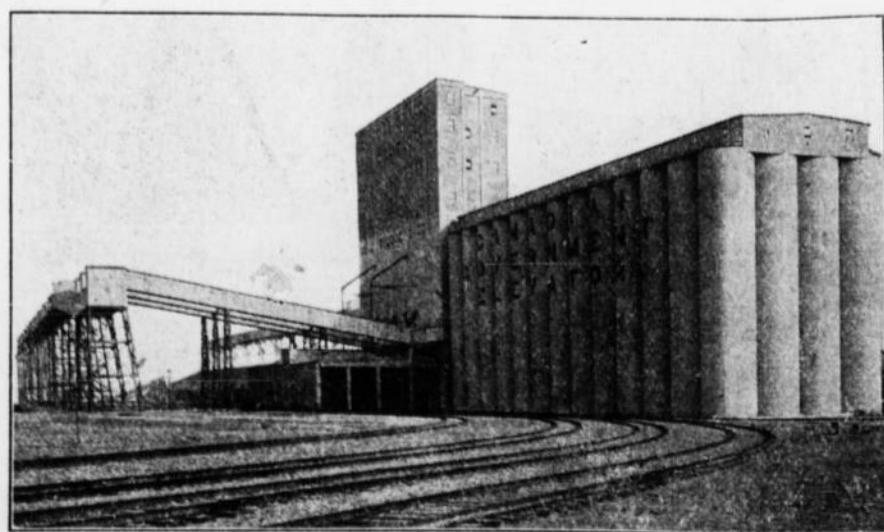
The following distances attest to the practicability of the above set forth facts:

	miles
Calgary to St. John, Atlantic seaport, east routing,	2,636
Calgary to Fort William, lake port, east routing,	1,260
Calgary to Vancouver, Pacific port, west routing,	644
Edmonton to Fort William, east routing,	1,451
Edmonton to Vancouver, west routing,	735
Moose Jaw to St. John, east routing,	2,396
Moose Jaw to Vancouver, west routing,	1,095

Another important feature in this shortened mileage by rail to Pacific tidewater is that a freight car will move twice the quantity of grain from any position in Alberta to Vancouver as it can to Fort William.

Reduce Transportation Cost

With an existing grade on the Canadian Northern transcontinental of four tenths of one per cent., and a very low grade on the Canadian Pacific made recently by the building of the longest tunnel in the world, and other main line changes, grain can be moved over these lines westward from the prairies to Pacific tidewater for shipment to Great Britain via Panama cheaper than eastward by Fort William and the Atlantic route. In the past ocean rates from Vancouver to Liverpool by the Suez or around the Horn have averaged from 25 to 30 shillings per long ton. The reduction accruing from the shortened distance by Panama will mean a rate of not more than 20 shillings normally, or, on wheat, a charge of 13 cents per bushel, making a total cost from the prairies to Liverpool of not exceeding 22 cents a bushel. The present cost of transporting wheat from the same



Canadian Government Elevator, Vancouver, B.C.
It can load four vessels at once with maximum output of 60,000 bushels an hour.

districts via Fort William, runs on the average by rail and lake route during open lake navigation at from 25 to 26 cents per bushel, and on the all-rail winter route to Atlantic tide water from 36 to 37 cents per bushel. An enormous saving will therefore be affected not only in transportation rates, but in storage charges, as under present conditions the bulk of the wheat of the western provinces has to remain in store all winter pending the opening of lake navigation at a price of at least five cents per bushel. The opening of this western route eliminates storage charges as Vancouver harbor is open 12 months in the year.

Great Elevators Built

Not the least important in connection with the new route and of world interest in themselves, are the five great storage elevators which the Dominion government has been building during the last six years. Of these the one at Vancouver, by reason of its location, is the smallest. The four others are built at the following cities: Port Arthur, capacity three and a half million bushels, completed in 1913; Moose Jaw, capacity three and a half million bushels, completed in 1914; Saskatoon, three and a half million bushels, completed in 1914; Calgary, three million bushels, completed in 1916; Vancouver, one and a quarter million bushels, completed in 1916.

Here again, in the erection of these elevators is a very distinct aid to the new route, as it will be seen that all but one of these elevators are erected within the radius of cheaper shipment of wheat to the Pacific as already explained.

There is something vast, something epic, in the building of this string of huge storage bins, a mark of one more forward stepping of the race of man and his age-long ally, wheat. The story of humanity since earliest recorded time, and back and far beyond that, is one of drift—drift on drift of ever increasing millions of men swarming over the earth in search of ever new and wider food-producing areas. And nearly always has this trek been westward; from east to west, ever toward the setting sun, have the various races moved, conquering and killing, race against race, the battle to the strongest. And with that first Aryan drift, began, too, the trek of the wheat. The epic of man, the individual, and the race, has been inseparably linked with this grain all down through the ages of ever-increasing civilization. The races of wheat producers and wheat eaters, the white races, in modern times have slowly predominated, till today those nations, growing within their confines the greatest amount of this cereal, are the foremost ones of the earth.

And the wheat? Asia and Europe, birthplaces of the master breeds of men, proved too small for the flooding tide of humanity, and North America became the object of yet one more drift. And, too, came wheat. The story of the settlement of North America is a story of wheat. Seventy-five years ago the state of New York was the chief and about the only wheat-producing area in America, giving to Rochester the title Flour City. Today, 2,000 miles to the westward, Minneapolis has wrested the title to itself, to be probably robbed in the future with the ever westward widening ripple of the onsweping grain. A resistless, flooding tide, moving ever on and on to new fields, calm, immutable, scorning the little tragedies of its puny ally, man, it continued on its way, Nirvancially calm, a colossal power, a perpetually growing thing, expanding till all the far, wide stretches the length and breadth of the North American continent from New York city to Vancouver, from the San Joawquin Valley to the frigid zone beyond the banks of the majestic peace, were engulfed and bound to its service. And now this golden grain seeks a new outlet. In its companion drift with man it has reached the uttermost outpost of the last frontier, and now comes fluxing back, re-fluent as an ocean to load waiting steamers on the Pacific seaboard, and in them travel back from west to east, completing the cycle begun so long ago.

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Superb AND Supreme

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Q Dunlop Tires are thoroughly "thought out" in the Scientific Research Department, then they are thoroughly "tried out" on the road. You, as a tire buyer, get the Final Result.

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Q A tough tread, sturdy walls, largest air-chamber, unsurpassable anti-skid features, are some of the reasons why Dunlop Cord Tires are so much in evidence these days.

Q And just as Dunlop Cord Tires, wherever you go, are being awarded the palm as "1920's best," so, right across Canada, our 1920 sales figures are registering the definite approval of motorists in decidedly unusual increases.

Q When you buy Dunlop Tires you buy from the world's greatest rubber organization, whether the comparison is in technical knowledge, area of plants, financial resources, etc.

Q Our new million-and-a-half-dollar factory is now nearing completion. It will be exclusively devoted to the manufacture of Dunlop Cord Tires—"Traction," "Ribbed."

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Saskatchewan's Recent Legislation

Continued from Page 9

Under existing law the father has the first right to the custody of an infant. This has now been so amended that the custody of all children up to the age of 14 years will be vested in the mother, and after that age in the father, but with the provision that for sufficient cause a judge may order a change in favor of one or the other. A special act gives legal standing to illegitimate children whose parents subsequently marry.

Provision of an adequate water supply from the South Saskatchewan river to that portion of the province lying between the river and the cities of Regina and Moose Jaw, including the two cities and certain other areas, was the subject of special legislation. The act provided for the appointment of the Saskatchewan Water Supply Commission, which has already been created and has begun its work of enquiry. If satisfied of the practicability of the system proposed, the commission is to submit to the government a report as to cost of construction, etc. If the scheme is approved the act provides for a vote of the electors within the area affected, such vote to be taken under the direction of the commission.

Among the amendments made to the City Act is one which gives to cities the power to apply the system of proportional representation to the election of mayor and aldermen. This change can be made only after the proposal has been submitted to the people in the form of a by-law. The \$200 limit on property qualifications for voters in municipal elections is abolished.

Village Elections

Among the amendments to the Village Act and to the Rural Municipality Act is one which provides that the stock-in-trade of a merchant shall be assessed at 60 per cent. of its actual value. Formerly, only resident electors could vote in village elections. An amendment provides that the persons entitled to vote for the election of councillors shall be the electors, whether resident or not. The addition of the words "and other places of amusement" to the law giving the village council the power to license and regulate shows, etc., extends the powers of this body so that such places as, for instance, dance halls, may now be subject to regulation. Rural municipalities are empowered to deal with the grasshopper menace. They may purchase poison and distribute it within the area affected, and on them is placed the onus of destroying the grasshopper on road allowances. Penalties are provided which may be enforced by councils against ratepayers who do not comply with their requirements in this matter. A further amendment empowers a municipality to grant aid for the maintenance of a high school, collegiate institute or other schools doing high school work situated within the outer boundaries of the municipalities.

By amendment to the Arrears of Taxes Act a municipality may now, after it has acquired title to land, arrange for sale by public tender instead of by public auction as in the past.

Among a number of minor amendments to the Hail Insurance Act is one which enables the owner of a crop destroyed by grasshoppers, drought or some other calamity to withdraw from hail insurance up to July 20, and to obtain a refund of a proportionate amount of the premium he has paid according to the date of the application for withdrawal.

Legislation was passed which is designed to create a new class of nurses, to be known as nursing housekeepers, who would qualify after a course of one year's training and examination by the university.

Changes in School Laws

By an amendment to the School Grants Act, included for the purpose of encouraging the teaching of household science and suitable provision for the noon lunch hour, it is provided that a grant equal to 50 per cent. of the initial cost of equipment may be paid, but such grant must not exceed \$20.

A change in the school attendance law raises from \$20 to \$50 the amount of the fine which may be imposed on anyone who employs a child of school

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"THE LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ON THE CONTINENT"
ASSETS - \$ 54,595,060.31

SEE THE AGENT OF "THE HOME"

WE ADJUST OUR OWN LOSSES

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Favorite Churn



Note the Bow-Lever
Here's the best Churn you ever saw in any dairy. It's the easiest running because of its roller-bearings; handiest to work because of its unique adjustable handle; and gives such splendid results that it is used everywhere, and Government Inspectors say it's the finest butter-maker in the world. Made in 8 sizes, of selected oak (does not chill), with light, strong, steel frame. Ask your dealer.

MAXWELLS LIMITED
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St. Marys, Ont. 33



Keeps Tractors Smooth Running—Powerful

Imperial Polarine keeps every moving motor part properly lubricated. It protects valves, bearings and cylinders with a continuous oil cushion. It minimizes the friction load, reduces carbon troubles and keeps the engine smooth-running and powerful.

There's no power waste when Imperial Polarine is used. The gas-tight oil seal it places between piston heads and cylinder walls keeps every bit of power behind the pistons.

Imperial Polarine holds its body at high cylinder heat. Leaves no gritty carbon to channel the cylinder walls and destroy compression.

In three grades—Imperial Polarine, Imperial Polarine Heavy, Imperial Polarine A. For correct transmission and differential lubrication use Imperial Polarine Oils and Greases. Sold by reliable dealers everywhere in one and four gallon sealed cans, half-barrels and barrels, also in 12½ gallon steel drums.

The correct grade of Imperial Polarine for your truck and motor car is shown by the Imperial Polarine Chart of Recommendations—on display where Imperial Polarine is sold.

Imperial Farm Lubricants provide the right grade of oil for every farm lubricating need.

The Imperial Oil man will be glad to advise you on any lubrication problem.

IMPERIAL POLARINE

IMPERIAL POLARINE HEAVY

IMPERIAL POLARINE A

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Power - Heat - Light - Lubrication
Branches in all Cities

age while the school in the district is in session. The provision permitting children of certain age to be away from school at certain times to perform necessary husbandry or household work has undergone changes worth noting and now reads as follows: "Where, in the opinion of the board of trustees, the services of a child over the age of 13 years, who has passed grade five of the public school course of study, are required in husbandry or in urgent or necessary household duties, such board of trustees, by certificate setting forth the reasons therefor and issued only by resolution at a regular or special meeting of the board, may relieve the child of attending school for such period or periods as such board may deem proper, but not for more than 30 teaching days in the year."

By special act provision was made for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the condition of the children of soldiers killed or disabled in defence of their country, and also for financing the education of such children until such time as they may be able to earn a living. The amount of assistance is to be not more than \$240 in any school year.

All posters advertising motion pictures must in future be submitted to the censor for approval, and any film exchange may be required to submit also its newspaper advertising for such approval.

The Farm Loans Board was given the power exercised by other mortgage companies, to make advances for seed grain. The board is also given power to blanket other existing mortgages.

The jurisdiction of the Minimum Wage Board was extended to girls and women employed in restaurants and hotels. The Bureau of Labor becomes the Bureau of Labor and Industries, being now established as a separate department under a commissioner directly responsible to a minister and undertaking additional duties.

An act which will come into force upon proclamation extends for one year the time allowed for the construction of certain lines which form part of the C.N.R. system.

Empire Steel Merger

Montreal, May 2.—The new British Empire Steel Corporation, the largest industrial consolidation in the empire, has now emerged from the nebulous stage into that of definite existence as an imperial organization. Capitalized at \$500,000,000, this consolidation of steel, coal and transportation companies associating the iron and coal deposits of the Atlantic seaboard of the Dominion with the steel-making and financial resources of Great Britain is now an accomplished fact. Colonel Grant Morden today outlined the aims and prospects of the merger, and said the capitalization of the corporation was to be as follows:

Seven per cent. cumulative, authorized \$50,000,000, of which \$37,000,000 is now to be issued.

Eight per cent. cumulative (participating), authorized \$100,000,000, \$25,000,000 to be issued.

Seven per cent. non-cumulative preferred, authorized \$150,000,000, \$68,000,000 to be issued.

Common, authorized, \$200,000,000, \$77,000,000 to be issued.

Total, authorized, \$500,000,000, \$207,000,000 to be issued.

What Each Gets

Authoritative details as to the terms on which the three companies participating in the British Empire Steel Corporation are to enter the new merger, subject to shareholders' approval, are as follows:

Dominion Steel Corporation, \$95 par value, in seven per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of the new corporation, plus \$70 in common stock to each holder of \$100 of the security known marketwise as "Iron common."

Canada Steamships Lines Limited, \$100 par value, seven per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, plus \$45 in common.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company Limited, \$90 par value in seven per cent. non-cumulative stock, plus \$40 in common.

Dominion Steel, \$165; Steamships, \$145; Nova Scotia Steel, \$130.

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK
Flat Wall Colours

Doubtless you have spent many hours poring over blue prints and consulting friends—arranging every detail—in order that no mistake may mar the symmetry or beauty of your ideal home

take care of the artistic side. Silkstone looks well on any modern wall finish—plaster, fibre board, or the ornamental metallic sidings and ceilings—and it is easier to work with and much more satisfactory than wall paper or cheap "cold water" tinting powders. Apart from its beauty, Silkstone is sanitary and long-wearing. Soiled spots are easily washed clean with plain soap and water. When you are house planning add Silkstone to your list of essentials—it is a fitting adjunct to fine lumber, mouldings, and sash and doors.

The nearest *Stephens'* Agent will be glad to estimate quantity and cost for you. Ask him for Colour Cards.

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GALLOWAY
SANITARY
Cream Separator
30 Days Free Trial on Your Own Farm

Then if you are not satisfied that it is the best bargain you can get in a Cream Separator, return it to us and your money will be refunded promptly.

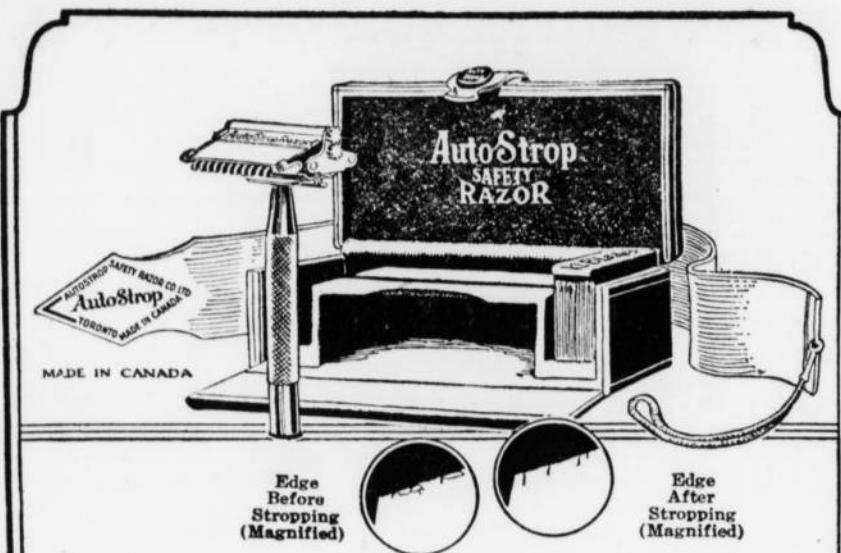
Known all over America for its reliability and perfect skimming qualities. Write for liberal selling policy.

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Established 1883

R. S. ROBINSON
For Raw Furs, Hides, Seneca Root, Wool and Peltries
I can pay highest market prices
SHIP EVERYTHING PROMPTLY TO
R.S.R. Bldg., 43-51 Louise (Cor. Pacific Ave. and Rupert) WINNIPEG

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STOCKS AND BONDS, MORTGAGE LOANS, INSURANCE EFFECTED
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COAL, WHOLESALE & RETAIL Nanton Bldg., Winnipeg



EXPERIENCE shows that only a sharp blade can give a perfect shave, also that a blade cannot remain sharp without stropping. Couple these facts with the further fact that the AutoStrop Razor is the only safety razor that sharpens itself, and you will be in no doubt as to which safety razor to use.

Any dealer will gladly demonstrate the AutoStrop Razor to you, guarantee satisfaction, or refund of purchase price.

Only \$5.00—complete with strop and twelve blades in an attractive assortment of cases to suit any purpose.

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AutoStrop Razor —sharpens itself

FOR SALE

Elevator, Flour, Feed, Coal and Implement Business IRVINE, ALBERTA

On account of ill-health, Mr. George Schaller, of Irvine, Alberta, has instructed us to offer for sale, as a going concern, his entire business in the above town. This is one of the largest private businesses of its kind in the province and is an all-the-year round business, and controls some valuable agencies. The assets consist of: Elevator and Bins; 12,000-bushel capacity Warehouse; Flour and Feed Store; Office and Weigh Scales; Coal Shed; Stock of Implements. The buyer would have the privilege of advantageous but conditional bookings. The implement branch would, if desired, be sold separately.

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remains in the leather (unlike vegetable oils) and prevents cracking or breaking of stitches. Keeps straps and tugs pliable and strong — preserves the harness against the action of sweat, moisture and dust—wards off insects. Imparts a rich, black lasting finish.

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smooths the surface of axle and hub with a filling of fine mica —relieves the cause of friction —coats and cushions with a layer of high-grade lubricating grease. Lessens the strain on harness and horses. Cuts down repair bills. Sold in sizes from a 1 lb. tin to a barrel.

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If you do not use Imperial Mica Axe Grease and Imperial Eureka Harness Oil ask your neighbour about them. They are the highest quality made. You cannot get better at any price. Used by farmers and teamsters in every community.

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Power Heat Light Lubrication
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How the Okanagan Growers Grew

Continued from Page 7

wrap the apples and place them in boxes. There is, by this means, less opportunity for the packers to put up a poor pack. The apples pass before five pairs of eyes before they enter the machine. After this each packer has a look at every apple, and after that the apples are subject to the scrutiny of the packing-house superintendent and the O.U.G. and government inspectors. No expense is spared or means overlooked to keep the standard of the pack above reproach.

Packing is now largely confined to the district packing houses, where everything can be properly supervised by experts. The packing is generally done by piece-work, though with some products it is done by day work. The associations do not allow such an important job as packing to be done by every Tom, Dick and Harry. There was, formerly an influx of tramp packers, who followed the fruit season north, beginning down in California. It has been found, however, that local packers are more reliable. They are naturally more interested in doing good work than the irresponsible tramp packers who have no other interest than to pack a large number of boxes and make big money. Local help, it is found, is interested in the fruit and in the district. More and more girls are being used for this purpose. To develop skill in packing, the government runs packing schools. Packing skill is also being developed by the locals. Each year a number of new packers are trained. The result of all this care in preparing the fruit for market is an apple that you need not be afraid to buy in a wrapper and eat in the dark.

Each of the local associations has a local packing warehouse. The splendid building at Vernon, constructed of brick-tile, is one of these. It is occupied by the O.U.G. and the Vernon Fruit Union. The building is owned by the Vernon Cold Storage Company, whose shareholders are members of the Vernon Fruit Union, and is leased from it by the local association. It is frost-proof and has a storage capacity of 250 cars. New buildings or additions to existing ones are being provided at other points. These will be frost-proof and will contain large storage capacity to relieve the pressure on the shipping facilities during the rush season.

Products All Pooled

The pooling system is adopted throughout the organization. There are local pools and valley pools. A local pool means all fruit or produce of like variety and grade, in like packages, shipped by a local association during the same period of time. A valley pool means all similar fruit or produce shipped by all the affiliated associations during the same period of time. All similar fruit in either a local or valley pool is paid for at the same price. The time covered by each pool varies according to the nature of the product. It may be daily,

semi-weekly, weekly, monthly or even seasonal. After deductions are made for the usual charges the net proceeds of a pool are pro rated back to those who contributed according to the amount of product delivered to it.

The Central Selling Agency

The election of the directors of the central selling agency, the Okanagan United Growers, has already been outlined. The O.U.G. has issued only 44 shares of stock, valued at \$1.00 each. These are purely for voting purposes, and are issued so that the representation of the locals at the annual meeting will be according to the tonnage sold through the central. At the start the locals financed the central to the extent of \$2,000. As soon as shipping began, which was almost immediately after being incorporated, there were sufficient funds coming in to maintain the central during the shipping season.

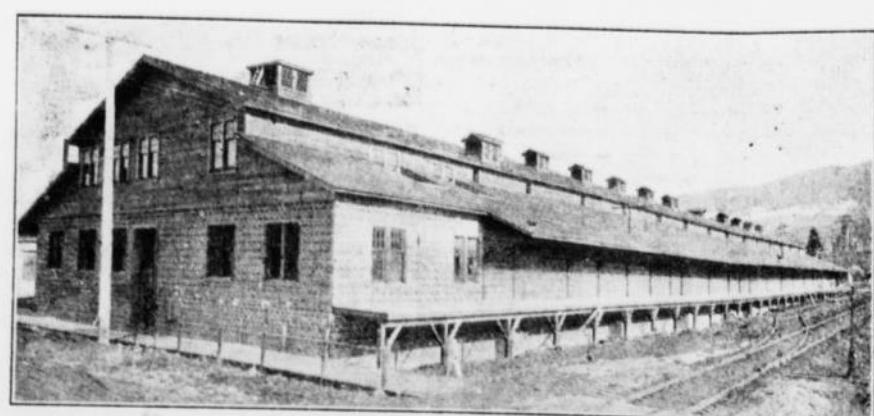
The central makes a fixed charge per box or crate to meet the expenses of marketing the products. A local is organized at each point named on the map except Sicamous.

The local associations also deduct enough from the gross proceeds to pay for grading, packing, storing and forwarding as well as for meeting the overhead charges. The charges on some representative products for the past season were as follows:

Product	Local	Central
Apples, per box (1's and 2's)	55½c	9½c
Apples, per box (3's)	38½c	9½c
Cherries, per crate	40c	10c
Crab apples, per box	36c	9½c
Peaches, per box	30c	5c
Pears, per box (1's and 2's)	50c	10c
Pears, per box (3's)	40c	10c
Prunes, per box	25c	6c
Plums, per crate	38c	7c
Tomatoes, per box	35c	7c

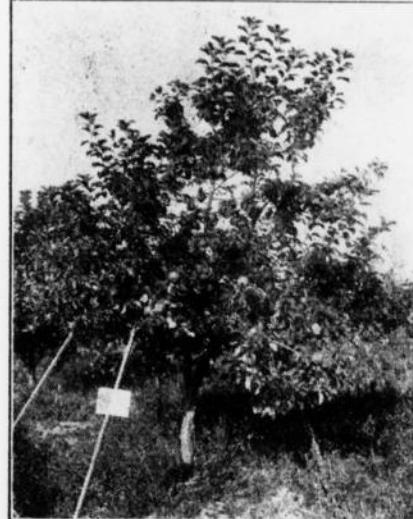
An arrangement has been made for providing a permanent fund to be used as working capital for the central to keep the machinery running when there is no money coming in from the fixed handling charges. A deduction of two per cent. from the proceeds of all sales is made. At the end of the year notes are issued to the growers for the amount of this deduction. The notes are payable in five years and bear interest at five per cent. Interest coupons are attached to the notes. These are turned in each year like the coupons attached to Victory Bonds. There is, therefore, a revolving, continuous fund for the provision of working capital.

When orders are received by the central they are distributed among the locals and whenever complete cars can be made up these are forwarded direct from the locals. In case a car may call for several commodities, not all available at a given point, the car is located at the point which has the largest number of the packages required, and assembly is made there. Each day during the shipping season, after the locals have filled all their orders, the odds and ends, or "overs" as they are called, are sent to the warehouse at Vernon and assembled there to make up car loads. The contracts call for both fruits



The Warehouse and Packing Plant of the Vernon Fruit Union. Offices of the Union and also of the Okanagan United Growers are located in this building.

and vegetables, but the vegetable business in 1919 was on a purchase basis. Formerly sales were made through existing brokerage agencies. In 1917, however, the O.U.G. adopted a new scheme entirely. It established its own brokerages on the prairies and at the coast. These operate under the supervision of the central office. Such branches are established at Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto and Minneapolis. They not only handle their own shipments but also act as brokers for shippers in other districts and across the line. Under the new arrangement the total cost of brokerage has been reduced in spite of an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 in the annual value of the shipments. In 1916 the cost of selling under the old system was \$28,616, and the value of the fruit sold \$899,124, while in 1919 under the new system \$1,887,143 worth of products cost only \$18,674 under this head. The reduction of \$9,942 was due partly to



An Apple Tree in the Okanagan Valley.

the earnings on shipments from other sources.

Marketing Apples Under a Brand

The Okanagan United Growers owns and controls the O.K. brand under which its best apples are marketed. None but No. 1 apples are allowed to go out under this brand. Experts in the apple business have chosen 23 of the best varieties for fall and winter use grown in the valley. These varieties only are packed under the brand. The fall varieties are: Wealthy, Duchess, Gravenstein, Jeffries, Maiden's Blush, Snow, Winterstein and Wismere's Dessert. The winter varieties are Cox Orange, Delicious, Gano, Grime's Golden, Jonathan, McIntosh Red, Northern Spy, Ontario, Rome Beauty, Spitzenberg, Stayman Winesap, Wagner, Winesap, Winter Banana and Yellow Newtown. These varieties are recognized as peers in the apple kingdom. They are wrapped in tissue paper on which the brand is set forth in two colors. The O.U.G. is the only similar organization using a two-color wrapper. The boxes are lined with white paper. On the end of each box is a large, colored label. This label carries the name of the association in whose warehouse the box was packed and also the O.K. brand. The name of the association is for the guidance of the trade. When buying their stocks merchants can tell by it where the fruit originated, and can exercise their preference for a particular district if they have such preference. The name of the association does not appear on the wrapper.

The men in charge of the affairs of the organization set great store by this large label. "The label on the box helps to sell the apples to the trade," said Mr. McDowell, in this connection. "A merchant goes into a warehouse to buy his supplies. If he has had our apples before and they have looked well and sold well, as of course they have, why he is on the lookout for the boxes with our labels on them. The label makes another sale for us."

This special brand of apples is turned out without a blemish, not even a limb rub. The trade mark is becoming well known in the big markets such as New York, Toronto, Montreal and Minneapolis, as well as in western cities.

In order to keep the merits of their fruit before the attention of the consuming public, advertising is conducted,

GARAGES Styles to suit YOU!

Save Money on Rent

Many styles to choose from, all sizes. Ordinary intelligence and common tools are all you need to erect them. Clear erecting plans furnished free. Special prices for Garages erected complete in Winnipeg.

Write or phone G. 1450 for our illustrated booklet "G."

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The Cheapest but Safest Investment for Every Farmer is Hail Insurance. A positive security against loss from crop failure.

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Apply for complete information to

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Or see the Local Agent.

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UNION MADE

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Overalls

*"They wear longer
because they're
made stronger"*

Insist on getting

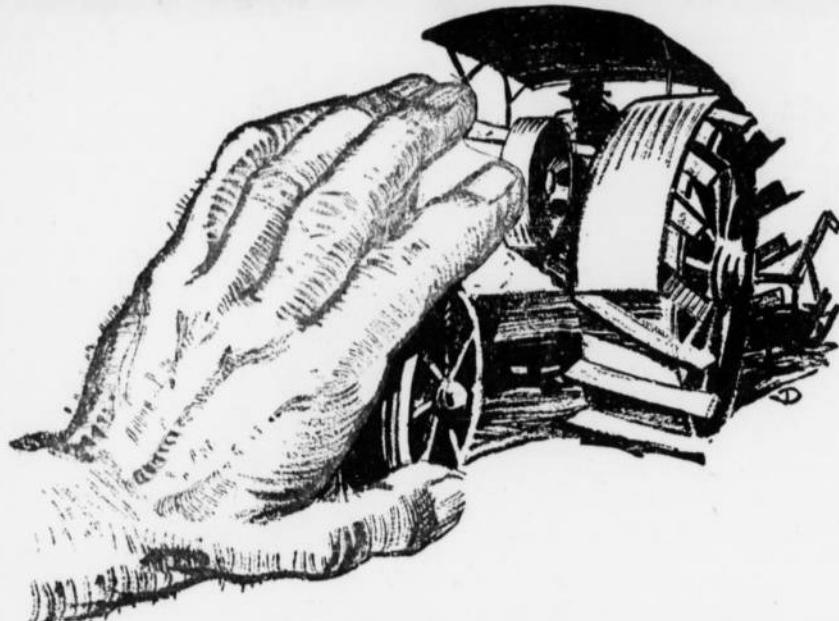


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Edmonton, Alta.

GUARANTEE Every garment bearing the G.W.G. Label is guaranteed to give full satisfaction to the wearer in fit, workmanship and quality and to obtain this satisfaction should the garment prove defective simply satisfy the merchant from whom purchased he is authorized by us to replace it.



Is Some Mighty Unseen Hand HOLDING BACK your Tractor?

IT'S no spook—no mystery—just the weakness of your ignition current.

Go to your dealer at once and ask for the Columbia Hot Shot Dry Battery for your tractor and all your farm power—both portable and stationary.

A Single Dry Battery of Many Cellpower

No parts to keep in running order, no metal spots to rust, no connections to jar loose! Not only the best and cheapest ignition current, but a saver of fuel by getting the full power from the gasoline actually consumed.

Demand the Genuine Columbia Hot Shot.

Canadian Made for Canadian Trade

CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON CO.

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Toronto, Canada*



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Columbia
Dry and Storage Batteries

Genuine Economy in Tires These Bargains Shipped to You on Approval

Why pay the increased price for tires when you can get such big bargains as we offer?

These are the cheapest tires on sale anywhere, and you can examine them before buying. Order by mail or wire, and we will ship tires to you at any address in Canada, express paid, C.O.D. Give them a thorough examination and satisfy yourself you are getting a genuine bargain. If they do not please you just ship them back at our expense.

Could anything be fairer?

Here are some of our phenomenal prices:

SIZES	PLAIN TREAD	NON-SKID TREAD
30x3½	\$14.50	\$17.50
32x3½	18.50
31x4	19.50	27.50
33x4½	31.50
34x4½	34.50
35x4½	29.50

Other sizes in proportionately low prices. When ordering, state size and style—whether "Clincher" or "Straight Wall"—plain or non-skid.

TUBES! TUBES! TUBES!
30x3½—fully guaranteed—\$2.75

Order now. You'll never find a better opportunity to cut down your tire expense.

Security Tire Sales Co.
512 Yonge St., Toronto

for which money is raised by charging against shipments one cent per box on apples, pears and crabs, and one-half cent per box on small fruits. Advertisements are placed in street cars, magazines and trade papers. Show cards are provided for retail stores. Moving pictures, showing the various operations of picking, grading and packing are among the means devised for attracting public attention to Okanagan products.

The fruit growers' organization of the Okanagan has given a splendid example of what organization can do to expand the market for the products of a district. Not only has the consumption of Okanagan fruit in Canada been greatly increased, but foreign markets, in which a good reputation is being rapidly built up, have been invaded. Last year the O.U.G. shipped 1,586 cars of fruit distributed as follows:

Domestic trade	1,224 cars
United States	219 cars
United Kingdom	138 cars
New Zealand	5 cars

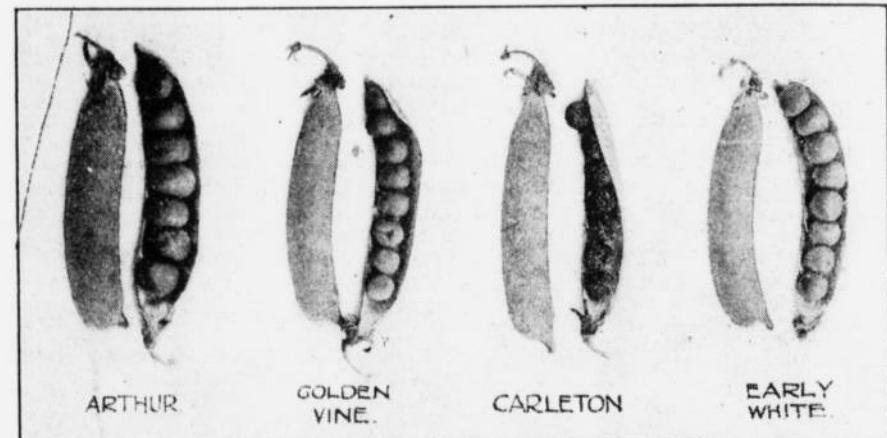
The percentage of distribution is interesting. It is as follows:

British Columbia	14.3 per cent.
Alberta	16.5 per cent.
Saskatchewan	18.8 per cent.
Manitoba	19.8 per cent.
Eastern Canada	8.3 per cent.
Export	22.3 per cent.

It is a splendid sign when a co-operative organization can enter outside markets and compete successfully with the best fruit-growing districts, many of which are thousands of miles nearer those markets than is British Columbia.

Besides acting as marketing agencies, the Okanagan United Growers and its locals act as purchasing agents for supplies. Packing-house supplies, nails, box and other materials are purchased through the O.U.G. in bulk. The locals send in their lists of requirements and the orders are amalgamated, thus making a big saving. Orchard supplies such as spray material, as well as large quantities of flour, hay and feed, are purchased co-operatively by the growers through their associations.

The progress of the organization has been made under the handicap of unsatisfactory shipping facilities. Railway barges have to be used for transporting fruit cars up and down the lake. There has been a scarcity of refrigerator and heated cars. "Last year this district lost tens of thousands of dollars from this cause alone," said the manager of the Kelowna local as we discussed this matter. A new branch line, which will partially correct this condition, is now under construction.



Four of the Leading Varieties of Peas in the West.

Arthur is the most highly recommended variety by the Dominion Cerealist, and is the best of the large seeded peas. Golden Vine is a smaller seeded pea, somewhat later than Arthur. Carleton is a medium-sized, mottled brown pea and has been the heaviest yielder at Saskatoon. Early White is small and early, and is recommended for stock purposes.—From Grain Production in Western Canada.

For More and Better Potatoes

Standard Varieties—Grading—Common Diseases and Remedies—By J. H. Kiteley

DURING the last three or four years the potato has been brought very much into the lime-light. Its importance as a valuable food has become more fully appreciated. The prominence given to the potato has helped to emphasize some problems that must be solved if Manitoba is to attain to the enviable position in potato growing she holds in the production of high-class cereals.

In the first place it is almost impossible to sell a car load of Manitoba potatoes on any discriminating market. There are two main reasons for this unfortunate state of affairs, which can easily be remedied: (a) car-load lots of potatoes are not uniform as to variety, red, white and pink varieties being mixed together; (b) car-load lots of potatoes are not uniform in size, in other words they are seldom properly graded. It is true a few of our careful potato growers market potatoes that are uniform in both variety and size, and since Manitoba potatoes are of high cooking quality, they receive anywhere from 25 to 75 cents per bushel more than the average price.

Varieties Must Be Standardized

In order to remedy the first weakness in connection with our potato industry, Manitoba must standardize her potato varieties. Ontario has reduced the number of varieties grown to four. The Manitoba Potato Growers' Association are recommending the adoption of four types: the Green Mountain (Gold Coin, Carman No. 1, Wee Macgregor), Irish Cobbler, Early Ohio and Beauty of Hebron (Early Bovee). Each district is strongly recommended not to grow more than one or two varieties, so that the surplus potatoes may be marketed in uniform car-load lots. In selecting

the variety to be grown it is well to remember that white potatoes command a higher price on the market than colored varieties.

In regard to grading potatoes, the work may be greatly lessened by using a sorting or grading machine. While there are good grading machines on the market, they cost considerable money. A simple grading can be made by making a frame out of six-inch lumber and attaching to this a coarse screen of from one and three-quarters to two-inch mesh. Four handles should be nailed on this frame. Lack of uniformity in variety and size are our chief marketing problem.

Inroads of Potato Diseases

Manitoba has, however, another problem that may become very serious unless immediate attention is given to it. I refer to the inroads potato diseases are making in Manitoba; if these diseases are allowed to spread they will seriously reduce the yield. Very few districts are entirely free from some of these diseases. Some diseases can only be recognized while the crop is growing. The following is a brief description of the diseases most commonly met with, and how they may be controlled:

Common Scab.—This fungus disease does not reduce the yield but it affects the marketability more or less. It may be controlled by soaking the potatoes for two hours in a solution of formalin, using one pound of formalin in 30 gallons of water.

Wilt.—Dark brown streaks in the tuber which affect the edibility and keeping quality are caused by this disease. This fungus disease causes the tops to wilt about flowering time by choking up the water passages in the

stems. It can be controlled by discarding all diseased tubers when cutting the seed. Two or three cutting knives should be on hand so that after cutting into a diseased potato the knife may be disinfected in say, formalin, before again being used, as the knife will transfer the spores from a diseased potato to a healthy one.

Rhizoctonia, or Little Potato Disease.—This disease winters over as a black scurf on the potato and in the ground where the diseased potatoes were growing. It affects the tops, girdling the stems with brown rings; which sometimes cut the stems off entirely, especially when the plant is young, thus causing many misses in the field. The tops may grow to normal size, but will not have a healthy appearance, and aerial tubers frequently form in the axils of leaves. Small potatoes form on the main root, hence its common name.

The disease may be controlled by treating the seed and changing the potato ground although the introduction of certified disease-free stock is the surest remedy. The spores on the potatoes may be killed by soaking the potatoes, uncut, in a solution of bichloride of mercury for three hours. As this chemical is a deadly poison great care should be taken. Dissolve one-quarter pound of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) in 40 gallons of water in a wooden vessel. Use crude bichloride and reduce to a powder by pounding. Care must be taken not to inhale the dust. Place the powder in a large, clear glass bottle, and add hot water. Shake until dissolved, then add to the 40 gallons of water in the barrel. This will treat ten bushels of potatoes. Use the solution once only.

Leaf Roll.—This disease is spreading very rapidly in Manitoba. It reduces the yield of plants affected to about two-thirds of the normal production. The tubers themselves show no signs of the disease, either externally or internally. To the average observer the plants also look healthy enough. However, on close inspection it will be noticed that the branches are not drooping in the normal way, but are quite erect and straight, while the lower leaves, especially those near to the ground, are rolled up. Upon examination it will be found that these leaves are hard and thick and have dark brown dead areas on them. On brushing the lower leaves by the hand they produce a hard metallic rustle.

The disease may be controlled to some extent by pulling out all diseased plants. The only sure method, however, is to purchase certified seed potatoes. This seed is inspected by potato experts both while growing and after digging. Up to the present the only place seed of this character can be purchased is northern Ontario. Some of this seed has been shipped into Manitoba this year. The purchase of this certified seed will be inspected by a representative of the Dominion government, and it is hoped that some Manitoba certified seed will be available for distribution in a year or two. Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain are the varieties being introduced. Anyone who desires to secure some certified seed should write to the Extension Service, Parliament Buildings, not later than September 15. It is impossible to say what the price will be next fall, but it will be somewhat above the market price.

Leaf Mosaic.—Like Leaf Roll and Curly Dwarf, Mosaic can be detected only while the potato plant is growing. As the plant develops the leaves become mottled in color and corrugated or ridged in appearance. The disease reduces the yield very materially. The control measures are the same as suggested for Leaf Roll.

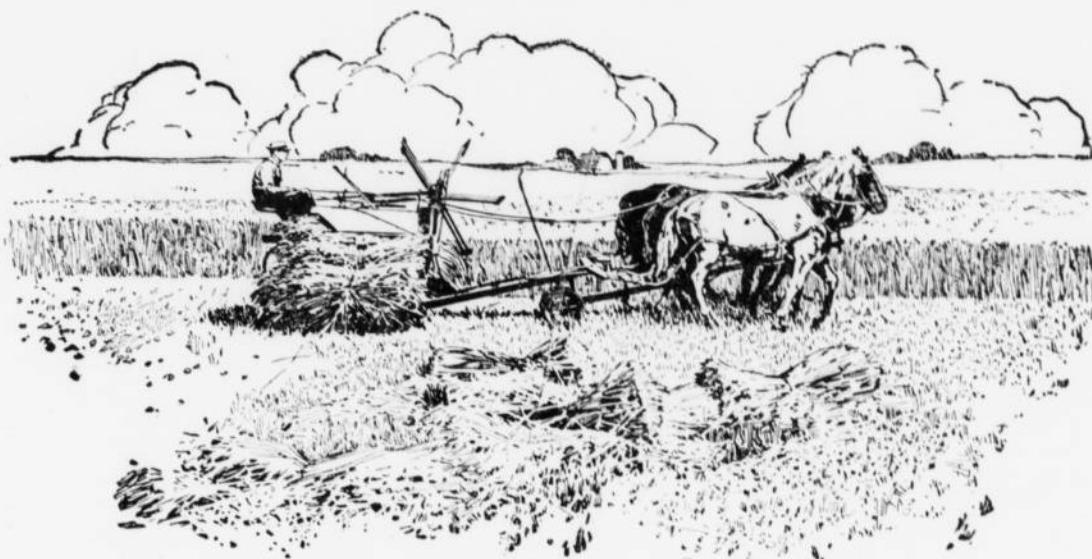
Black Leg.—This disease is easily recognized in the growing plant as the stems rot off close to the ground with a watery decay. On examination the stems will be found to be black inside, the discoloration extending down into the tuber, which also may have commenced to rot. Black leg winters over in or on the seed. It is likely carried both externally and internally.

Control Measures

Discard all broken or decayed tubers. Treat tubers with formalin or bichloride of mercury solution as previously described.

Keep a jar of formaline with a spare

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See your nearby International agent now in regard to your binder for early delivery. Place your reliance also on **McCormick**, **Deering**, or **International high-quality twine**. Meanwhile, may we send you a descriptive catalog showing latest improvements and features in the world-standard harvesting machines?

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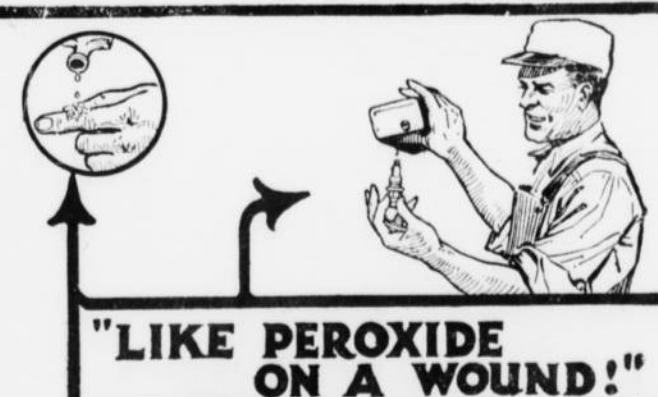
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Ripened Ears.

Showing how they fall over, indicating maturity.

In the growing of corn in the climate of western Canada, the choice of a suitable variety is an important factor. The varieties commonly grown in the East and South require a longer season and a greater amount of heat than our climate allows. There are other varieties, however, that are specially suited to this climate, and by growing these kinds, reasonable assurance of success may be obtained. In choosing a variety of corn, one must avoid the large, late kinds; these may give a large amount of fodder in occasional hot seasons, but the quality of the fodder is not so good as no ears are produced, and in cooler seasons they are a failure. On the other hand, the dwarf varieties which ripen in this climate are not satisfactory for fodder, as they do not produce a large enough quantity to be worth while and are so short as to be very difficult to harvest. For the production of fodder the varieties that produce ears and bring them to the milk stage in the ordinary seasons are about the best. These will ripen seed in occasional hot seasons and will not have ears in occasional cold seasons, but can be depended on practically always to produce a valuable crop of fodder. Among the varieties which have been tested at Brandon Experimental Farm and have been found most valuable, are the following:

North-western Dent is the standard variety for Manitoba at present, there being more of it grown than any other. It is a red-seeded dent corn, which attains a height of about six feet under average Manitoba conditions. It ripens seed in about one year in five at Brandon, and in most of the remaining seasons produces a good crop of well-cobbed fodder. It is probably the best variety to grow in the district of which Brandon is representative.

Minnesota No. 13 is a yellow-seeded dent corn, somewhat later and taller than North-western Dent, averaging about seven feet in height. It never ripens at Brandon, but usually produces a good crop of ears in the milk stage. In the average season it produces slightly more fodder than North-western Dent, but does not do as well in cool seasons. In some of the lighter, drier districts it is reported to be more satisfactory than North-western Dent.

Longfellow is a yellow-seeded flint

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This Company was incorporated in 1868, organized in 1869 and began writing business in 1870. Its steady and consistent progress has been phenomenal.

The figures from the successive reports suggest almost limitless possibilities of expansion in the coming years.

**The Mutual Life
of Canada
Waterloo-Ontario**

104



Husking Quebec 28 at the M.A.C., 1919.
This variety ripens one year out of two or three at Brandon.

corn, later than either of the two previously-mentioned kinds. When it gets its full growth it is often eight or ten feet high. It is too late for any part

of the West except south-western Manitoba. It produces a large bulk of fodder at Brandon, but the ears do not amount to anything except in hot seasons. It is recommended for the Red River Valley.

North Dakota White is a white-seeded flint corn, earlier than Longfellow but not so early as North-western Dent. It is rather short and leafy, and makes a good grade of dry fodder, but is not so suitable for ensilage as North-western Dent or Minnesota No. 13 on account of having fewer and later ears.

Quebec No. 28 is a yellow-grained flint variety, earlier than any yet discussed. It is a short-growing kind, growing about five feet high. At Brandon it ripens seed about one year in two or three years, and always produces a large number of well-developed ears. It does not produce as much fodder as any of the previously-mentioned varieties, but is recommended for districts where they are too late, and might also be used for the production of ripe grain in some of the most favorable corn districts of south-western Manitoba.

Gehu is of much the same type as Quebec No. 28, but is shorter, leafier, and not so well cobbed. It shows up best in cold, backward seasons, but is so short and bushy that it is hard to cut satisfactorily with a corn binder. It fills a place for fodder production in some of the frostiest districts where its low growth and hardiness give it an advantage.

The production of ripe corn for grain is not practicable in the greater part of western Canada. There are, however, some favored spots, particularly in Manitoba, where corn of the early kinds can be depended on to ripen in most seasons. Quebec No. 28 has already been mentioned in this connection and it is the best where it will ripen, as it is a heavy grain producer. The variety known as Free Press is quite similar, but slightly earlier, shorter and less productive; the area where it will ripen is greater.

Mandan corn, grown by the Indians in Dakota, has recently been brought to public notice as a grain-producing corn for the West. It seems to have a considerable value but has not been sufficiently tested for definite statements and the seed is not available commercially. Squaw corn is the earliest and most dwarfed of the corn family as found in western Canada. It fills a useful place on account of its extreme earliness, but where any of the previously-named kind succeed they will greatly outyield it.—W. C. McKillican, superintendent, Brandon Experimental Farm.

Kernels

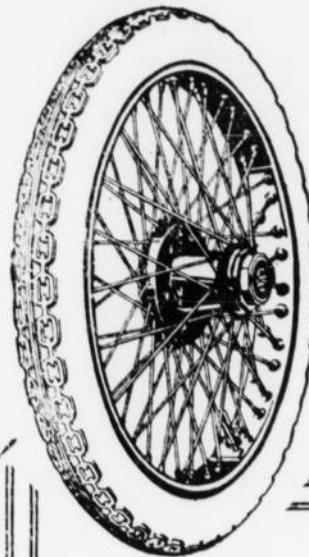
Sunflowers are a promising ensilage crop. They will withstand several degrees of frost in the fall without injury. They also germinate better than corn when drought conditions prevail. The seed is not costly and the sunflowers are hardy. Sow ten pounds per acre, in drills, the last half of May. Mammoth Russian is a good variety.

It should be remembered that grass seeds are small and that the young plants produced by such seed are small and tender in the beginning, and that the soil should be well prepared to receive the seed. A stroke of the drag harrow after seeding will leave a field that has had the necessary previous cultivation in good shape for germination, as well as to insure uniform stand.

When soil is well pulverized in plowing it can be prepared for planting with a minimum of further preparation. The field is level and has a granulated covering of soil over it to prevent escape of moisture, so that in case the soil was not worked for some time after plowing, the harm done would be greatly minimized.

If you will require cheap, easily grown and palatable fodder, two bushels per acre of oats, sown from April 25 to May 24 will give it. Banner, Gold Rain, Victory or Abundance are all good varieties for fodder.

Sow mangels at the rate of six pounds per acre from April 25 to May 15; turnips, four pounds per acre from May 1 to June 5.



PASCO Wire Wheels

10 Reasons Why PASCO Wire Wheels Are Popular

1. They are trued and balanced on a special truing stand and balancing machine.
2. Due to the special method of truing the wheel—thereby securing equal spoke tension—breaking and loosening of spokes is practically eliminated.
3. They save tires because the metal absorbs and radiates heat which is fatal to tires.
4. PASCO wire wheels are five times the strength of any wood wheel, size for size.
5. The tangent method of spoke lacing gives greater curb clearance.
6. The spokes do not interfere with the valve stem—the largest sized air chuck can be used.
7. The hub cap is locked to the axle by double lock nuts with right and left threads permitting no sidesway or wobble.
8. It takes less than three minutes to change a PASCO on the road.
9. Their symmetry enhances the beauty of your car.
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With its 36 Branches in Manitoba, 46 Branches in Saskatchewan, 86 Branches in Alberta,
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Clydesdales

Our stud of 30 imported and Canadian-bred Stallions embraces some of the
leading sires in Scotland, such as Bonnie Buchlyvie, Baron Buchlyvie, Baron's
Pride, Dunure Footprint, winners at the leading shows in Scotland and
Canada. These are for sale or hire under Federal Assistance Scheme. A few
high-class SHORTHORNS, both sexes, for sale.—SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont., Oshawa Sta.

Dry Belt Observations

Continued from Page 8

west that is giving farmers very much concern—that weed is Russian thistle. Of course, they have other weeds, most of them in fact, but they don't give much concern yet and in comparison with Russian thistle they all pale into insignificance. Tall ones, short ones, broad ones, narrow ones—they may be only three inches high and on a single stem or they may be four feet or more in diameter. The writer hid his Ford car behind three single plants and the car cannot be seen in the picture (see page 8).

They blow around everywhere so that the most careful farmer cannot be free from this pest. They blow into the ditches on roadsides filling them level with the grade. They block up the fences until a huge hedge is formed so that the oncoming thistles bound over like jumping deer, and finally, when the posts begin to rot, an unusually heavy wind blows fence and all across the road allowance or into the next field.

The farmers in the north blame those in the south for the spreading of this weed, while those in the south are equally as certain that the thistle came from the north. The fact remains that they blow from whatever direction the wind is blowing, scattering their seed as they travel. To one who has travelled by car across the western States there is no doubt as to where the thistles came from originally. They are much more firmly established in Montana than elsewhere and they gradually diminish in all directions therefrom. They thrive under extremely dry conditions and as a result during the past three years have gained such a foothold that they have completely usurped thousands of acres of cultivated land and are becoming so thick that they cannot reach a height of more than a few inches.

The writer has made many inquiries in our own southwest and across the line as to the feeding value of these weeds and the conclusions are briefly these, that the thistle makes fair feed if cut green just before the plant begins to harden, and the red stripes begin to appear in the stem. If stacked by layers, each layer sprinkled with salt or a solution of salt and water, the mixture will go through a process of sweating similar to ensilage and it makes a fairly palatable mixture. Under the stress of necessity stock will even nibble at the matured plants when softened by snow or water, but they are not palatable and have a very low nutritive value. Russian thistles make fair ensilage. The Breeders' Gazette recently carried an announcement from an American authority to the effect that Russian thistles made almost as good ensilage as alfalfa.

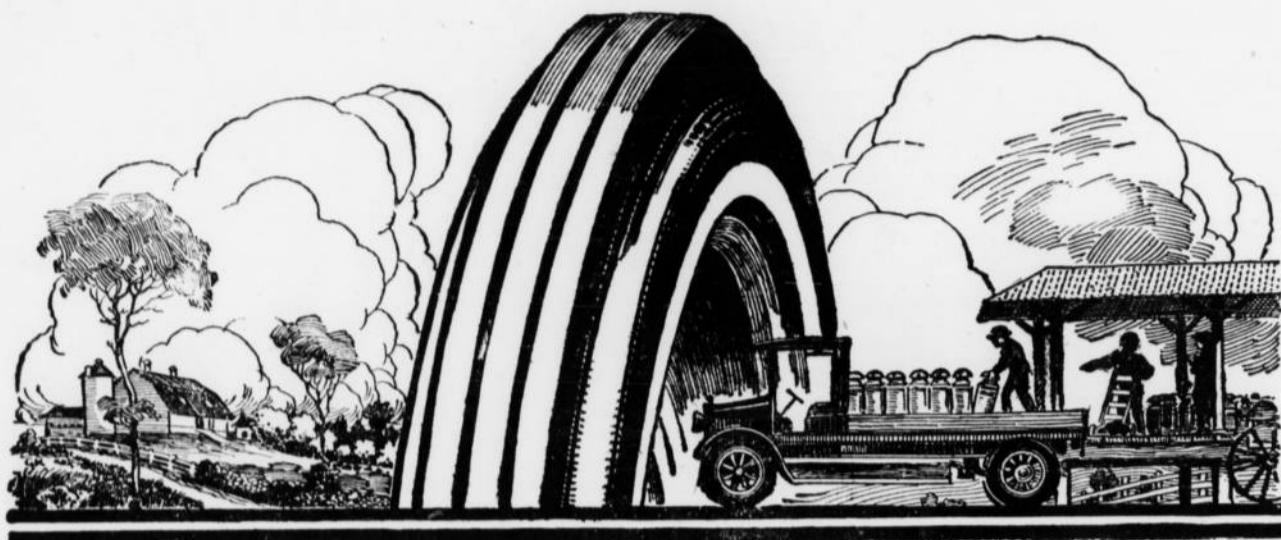
It is not with its feeding value that most farmers are concerned however. They want to know how to get rid of this persistent robber. One might as well admit at the outset that no way has thus far been devised. Many schemes have been proposed, among them compulsory efforts to eradicate, compulsory fencing of land, co-operative fencing of school districts, townships or municipalities and so on, but thus far all such schemes have contained a flaw. So far only hard work, persistent cultivation, pulling and burning, fencing and then clearing and burning those weeds that have blown into the fences, have resulted in moderately clean fields. Next to the dry weather the Russian thistle has been the most persistent robber of profits in the southwest. Several wet years will do more to control and eradicate this weed than any other means. There is no royal road to the eradication of Russian thistle.

Varieties of Bush Fruits

Q.—I would like you to give a list of the best varieties of bush fruits for planting in open prairie districts.—W. G. McL., north-western Sask.

A.—The following list gives the names of the hardiest varieties of bush fruits that have been tried out at the Scott Experiment Station:

Black Currant	Kerry and Saunders
Red Currant	Stewart and Raby Castle
White Currant	White Cherry
Raspberry	Sunbeam
Gooseberry	Houghton
Strawberry	Dakota



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Among experienced motorists, they are known as "greater" tires—because they give greater service, greater mileage, greater pleasure in riding.

DOMINION INNER TUBES mean perfectly balanced tires. Carry an extra inner tube in the car, as well as a supply of DOMINION TIRE ACCESSORIES—which all Dominion Tire dealers have in stock.

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Dominion Tires
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best dealers.

United Farmers of Manitoba

U.F.M. Sunday

THE decision of the provincial board of directors to have Sunday, May 30, observed as U.F.M. Sunday throughout the province of Manitoba will be received with enthusiasm by all who desire closer co-operation and a better understanding between our rural community organizations.

The charge is often made that many of our present day social and political movements tend to lead the great masses of the people more and more away from our religious institutions and that in this tendency can be discovered their chief weakness. The charge is not without some justification. Our inordinate love of pleasure, indifference to, and neglect of the higher things of life, while in no sense due to our quickened interest in social and political problems, nevertheless indicate an attitude of mind without anchorage and stability, and consequently susceptible to those sinister appeals to passion and prejudice so characteristic of Canadian public life in the past. Modern social and political leaders become responsible for the attitude only when they fail to discern the moral and spiritual significance of the reforms for which they stand and in their zeal fail to maintain the closest possible relationship with the moral and spiritual forces of the nation. The reforms we advocate can be of permanent value only to the extent that they aim at the spiritual redemption of the people with whom we deal.

The student of the farmers' movement, whether he is in sympathy or opposed to its general program, must of necessity be impressed with the synthetic nature of the organization. In it, it would appear, we have one agency at least that aims at the unification of the Canadian people on the common basis of citizenship. Its purpose as outlined in the constitution is "to forward in every honorable and legitimate way the interests of the rural community, not in antagonism to other elements of our population, but in cordial co-operation with all."

The present proposal to have at least one Sunday during the course of the year observed in a manner that will naturally lead the membership of the association into closer contact with our religious institutions is in itself part of the avowed policy of the organization. A large majority of those who compose the membership, it may be contended, are at the moment in close association if not in actual membership with the religious institutions in their respective communities, but it is nevertheless true that a large number of our rural people, while nominally sympathetic, are still out of practical touch with the church. It will become incumbent upon every member of the church, who is also identified with the farmers organization, to make himself personally responsible for the attendance at church of every member of the association resident in his or her community on May 30. The help of the community pastor must be solicited, special arrangements for the service must be carefully planned. But the real work that the service will necessitate ought to be borne, not by the pastor, but by the rank and file.

Social conditions will largely determine the policy and methods of procedure to be adopted in each case. In districts where there are two or three local associations it may be found practical and helpful to hold the service at a central point. A large crowd tends to generate enthusiasm and thus encourages those responsible for the success of the enterprise. The phones and automobiles at the disposal of the members ought to contribute largely to the successful outcome of the undertaking if brought into requisition. A "surprise party" in most cases could easily be organized. This should consist of a band of men, women and children pledged to be present at church on the date in question filling up every pew in the church edifice to the surprise and delight of the pastor in charge. We hope that many such groups will be organized.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

The Central secretary will be pleased to supply literature dealing with the history and policy of the movement to all who desire it, free of charge.

Let us unite to make Sunday, May 30, a day of inspiration and instruction. A day during the quiet hours of which we shall renew our strength and build up our faith in the ultimate triumph of our cause.—R.A.H.

Do Not Put It Off

Another reason of first importance for every one eligible registering as a voter and for every U.F.M. local seeing to it that every one is given a chance and urged to perform this duty, is that a vote on the temperance issue, a vote no less significant and vital than former votes on that issue, will be before the people of the province in the near future.

Even if the special sitting of the registration clerk in your particular polling sub division is past you can still be enrolled. Make it a point to get there before the opportunity is past, and thus be in position to do your full duty as a citizen whenever you may be called on.

An Ideal

One who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his mind, doing with ease and pleasure all the work that as a mechanism it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold, logic engine with all its parts of equal strength and in smooth working order, ready like a steam engine to be turned to any kind of work, to weave the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind; one who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions have been trained to come to heel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; one who has learned to love all beauty and to hate all vileness and to respect others as himself.—Huxley.

Rockwood in Action

Members of several locals of the United Farmers of Manitoba of the constituency of Rockwood met in the Stonewall Municipal Hall, on the night of April 29, to consider calling a convention of accredited delegates to take political action in the provincial constituency. After a thorough discussion it was unanimously decided to hold a convention on May 20, to select a candidate.

Gordon Patterson and M. T. Lewis were appointed a committee to make necessary arrangements, and were instructed to request all locals in the constituency to appoint their representatives for the convention.

Agreed on Fundamentals (Suggestions for U.F.M. Sunday)

It is eminently desirable that there should be the clearest possible understanding as to the motive and method in the mind of the executive in re-

gard to their action in setting apart a special day as U.F.M. Sunday.

First, the United Farmers of Manitoba is not, in the ordinary sense at least, a religious organization, and is not in any way linked up with any sect or denomination. It does not seek to dominate or dictate to the church or to any section of the church, neither does it permit itself to be dominated by or dictated to by the church. With religion as a body of theological dogma, or as embodied in specific organizations with certain rites and ceremonies, the association as such can have no concern. But on the other hand the association believes in freedom of belief and worship, and maintains an attitude of respect to religious institutions.

With religion as a fundamental and elemental power of humanity, a power which sets itself against wrong, seeking to eradicate evil and to establish mankind as a moral and spiritual realm in which goodwill shall prevail and right be enthroned, the association is very practically concerned, and with the church as a body established to promote such conditions the association may without prejudice cordially cooperate.

It may be said that generally, the object of the U.F.M. Sunday is the mutual recognition between the church and the association of common principles and ideals, and mutual encouragement toward more aggressive prosecution of the movement in the direction of that which the church prays for when it says "Thy Kingdom Come." If by holding a special service the local community can be led to fuller consciousness of the necessity for earnestly contending for a better day for mankind, and to more practical co-operation in effort toward the realization of that day, it should not be in vain. What are some of the things on which we are agreed and which we should resolve to emphasize and promote? The following may be suggested:

1. That God is over all and works in and through all the varied conditions of human life for the realization of His purpose. The lesson taught over and over again in the older time was that His purpose was not confined to one people but embraced all. Today He is the power which in all nations is "making for righteousness."

2. The obligation upon every individual to interest himself in conditions around him and to accept responsibility for their improvement. We do not truly live at all if we live to ourselves. We must look not on our own things alone but with brotherly and helpful interest also upon the things of others. We do not in any real sense serve the Lord Christ unless we are doing service to the least of His brethren around us. The life that remains isolated and inactive is a failure.

3. "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." To truly live is to fulfil the relationships and obligations of

our environment. To be prepared to live is to be prepared to serve one's generation. To allow our children to grow up with the idea that life's great achievement is the making of money or the owning of land, or the surrounding of oneself with a splendid establishment is worse than folly. The only abiding satisfaction is in service done to others.

4. Sin is found not only in individual thought and action, but has been crystallized into systems of social economic, commercial and political activity. The grouping of humanity into classes, largely upon the basis of possession, is essentially vicious. The economic competition which prevails is utterly out of harmony with the golden rule. The systems of government tariffing and bonusing of certain industries at the expense of the rank and file of the nation's citizenship is utterly subversive of morality and makes for the prevalence of other evils. A judicial system which permits it to be possible for the wealthy man to secure legal aid which the poor man cannot secure is, to say the least, far from being ideal. The man who would live in the world of today must train himself to see the moral qualities of existent conditions.

5. The teaching of our children in regard to the practical things of civic responsibility and duty is as necessary today as ever. The democracy and the Christianity of today is responsible for giving direction and impulse and quality to the democracy and the Christianity of tomorrow. It is not enough to teach moral principles, we must train them in the practical application of them to actual conditions. The training of leaders for tomorrow is one of today's greatest tasks.

6. The organization in which we are united is another instrument through which the individual can apply his Christian principle and purpose to the community. Scripture teaches and common-sense confirms the idea of working with such powers and instrumentalities as we have. Let us apply to the association the precept: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." As a public welfare committee for the local area every good that we can do to our people is what we ought to set ourselves to do.

7. The nation's life today is calling in a special way to us—to the great agrarian movement, east and west. It is in a special sense the hour of the nation's need. Let us not fail Canada in this crisis. Let us by high moral principles, earnestly taught and faithfully practised, help our people toward the higher levels.

8. In the opening article in the Year Book of 1919, and in that of the current year, some elaboration of our principles may be found which may be helpful for the day.—W. R. W.

Participation Certificates Worth 40 Cents

Participation certificates will have a value of at least 40 cents per bushel, it has been estimated by the Canadian Wheat Board, according to an announcement made Wednesday by its chairman, James Stewart.

The following is the official statement: "The Canadian Wheat Board feels that some idea should be given as to the probable value of the participation certificates issued by the board. The wheat has not all been marketed by the farmers, and it is indeed difficult to estimate closely the quantity remaining in their hands to be marketed before the new crop. Other factors enter into the situation, such as the values prevailing when and as the wheat is marketed, as well as the quantity required for domestic use before the new crop, a late harvest making a difference of several hundred bushels."

"Notwithstanding this, the board estimates that it should be able to pay at least 40 cents per bushel against the wheat represented by the participation certificates."

"At the conclusion of the present season complete returns of the year's operations will be made known, and a final report as to the full value of the participation certificates will be issued."



A MANITOBA VETERAN FARMER
Josiah Bennett, of Pine Creek, with his Shot-gun.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Short Term Credits Act

BUILDING political platforms is the order of the day and considerable interest is being manifested in the proposal to construct a provincial one, which will be acceptable to the producers of Saskatchewan.

Under date of May 2, H. Butler, secretary of the Truax local writes: "At a recent meeting of the local it was unanimously decided that the following resolution be inserted in your proposed political platform:

"Resolved, that a Short Term Credit System be introduced in the province similar to that now in operation in Manitoba and this to be introduced at the earliest possible date."

Want Government Aid

T. R. Coburn, secretary of the Willmar Grain Growers' Association, forwards the following resolution for publication in the Grain Growers' page:

"Whereas, the grasshopper pest has become a very serious menace in Saskatchewan, especially in the southern portions, which if not restricted will result in a provincial calamity, and, whereas, the farmers in the affected portions are not financially able, through repeated crop failure, to cope with the situation individually, and, whereas, if some action is not taken immediately by the provincial government to furnish free material for poisoning or destroying the pest, serious results will ensue; therefore be it resolved, that we, the Willmar Grain Growers' Association, representing 75 farmers of this district, request the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan to supply free of charge the necessary material for the destruction of the pest, and would respectfully suggest that the same be handled by the officials of the rural municipalities, and would further request that an assurance that this will be done should be mailed as soon as possible to the secretary of the Willmar Grain Growers' Association."

Resolution of Condolence

L. E. Smith, secretary of the Colfax Grain Growers' Association, has forwarded for publication the following resolution, recently adopted by their local: "Whereas, death has removed from our midst our beloved brother and neighbor, George F. Smith; therefore be it resolved, that the members of this association extend their heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the bereaved wife and family."

Mr. Smith was a delegate to the recent convention at Saskatoon, and was taken sick on his way home, and died of pneumonia, at the Grey Nun's Hospital, Regina, February 28, 1920.

One Thing After Another

In spite of the loss of their secretary and the appointment of a successor, who did nothing, the illness of the president through blood-poisoning, and the destruction to plant and crops by the cyclone of last July, the Meadow Bank local is making a brave attempt to take on a new lease of life.

Such is the story told by John Waddell, secretary, who in a recent letter to the Central says in part: "We lost our secretary a year ago; then the president was laid up with blood-poisoning in his foot. In the month of June we got together and elected a secretary who did nothing at all, and as the people were all too busy and the weather cold, and the cyclone came along in July and moved our hall about six feet off the foundation, and carried away the stable, demolishing it completely, so that we got a good shaking up one way and another."

"On March 12, we called a meeting and elected new officers and now we are again prepared to do business at the same old stand. Owing to Kelvington and Sunderland being organized our number was greatly reduced, but with all these drawbacks we are reorganized with a membership of 15, and I am instructed to settle with the Central for the 1919 fees, as soon as there is sufficient money in the treasury to do so."

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

Lucky Thirteen Local

"Where there's a will there's a way," and when a bunch of farmers get together with a desire to form themselves into a Grain Growers' local, there is nothing more required than a general knowledge of the constitution and the thing is done. Such was the experience of the Lucky Thirteen local, which was recently organized under such conditions.

James Carruthers, of Harris, the secretary, sends the following interesting account of the event: "In spite of climatic conditions 13 farmers responded to the convener's invitation to meet in Cherry Hill school, on March 13, for the formation of a local branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

"We did not have an experienced organizer, but the enthusiasm and grasp of the forward movement, with the encouraging example of the farmers' members at Ottawa, inspired us to form a local G.G.A., with J. H. Wilson as president and James Carruthers as secretary.

"The first gathering in connection with our local was held on the evening of March 24, with upwards of 40 attending. A goodly number of ladies were also present, and at once became active and illuminating lights in this organization. Fourteen new members were elected, including eight ladies.

"Speeches on the burning questions of the day, affecting Canada and Canadian farmers were delivered with clear thinking and vim.

"A literary social was held on the

period at least—the future of our part of the country.

"Crop conditions for the last two or three years have left many of us in a position where our resources are too heavily drawn upon. Some people are looking forward for a special cash crop which will thrive under conditions of the last two seasons. Men who are likely to have the best means of knowing do not anticipate the finding of this specialty very soon. When urged to express themselves freely they say the whole question is one to be dealt with and overcome by each individual.

"Therefore, there is, apparently, no one farm product in sight to which we can point and say that it is the solution of what is called 'the dry belt problem.' Nor is there any royal road to success as we are situated. Work, hard work, the right kind of work properly done, using all our information and intelligence, is the only way open to us.

"Uncertainty as to the outcome never brought success in farming. Let us go into the fields with visions of a good harvest, thereby doing our part to make our dreams come true. We should let nothing take our attention away from the objective of this season, which is for us to place ourselves in a better financial position.

"Farm journals and publications, with the latest information, are available to everyone. Special questions can be answered by writing the Department of Agriculture, at Regina, or Ottawa. All sources of information gained from experiment and the exper-

thus reflecting credit on the speakers, who handled their subject well, showing by figures and quoting experience to prove their contentions. Messrs. N. Allen and O. Staigh, particularly the latter, showed up well for a first attempt, with a grasp of the subject of tractor power somewhat disconcerting to the horsemen. Messrs. E. A. James and P. Tracey, as horsemen, while showing costs favorable to the working of horses, also weaknesses in the tractor system, apparently failed to convince the audience that their stand was right. A vote by show of hands, while close, showed in favor of the tractor. Mr. Lewis, who was to have been one of the debating horsemen, was unavoidably absent. Mr. James kindly took his place on short notice.

Advocates Blizzard Signals

Under a recent date, E. A. Devlin, of Horizon, writes: "In thinking of our prospective provincial political platform, it seems to me that one plank might well call for a system of blizzard warnings.

"The bad blizzard of last month is reported in the Leader as starting on Saturday night at Prince Albert. A friend of mine at Saskatoon tells me it was raging there on Sunday night, or Monday morning.

"This storm caused the death of much livestock in the Horizon district. Many of the cattle might have been saved by a warning over the telephones. On another occasion the C.P.R. has given warning over its system of blizzards coming through Alberta; and only two weeks ago one coming from the north, which, luckily for us, did not come much south of Regina.

"Considering these things and the network of telephones in Saskatchewan, it seems to me that a system of warnings over the phone, or by telegraph, could be devised; one which would be of real service to stock-owners, and would save our people much suffering, and in a storm such as the one in March, would save human lives. I am aware that this is no new proposition; but I believe it is one that should receive consideration."

Without waiting for the time when there will be a "Farmers' Government" in Regina, a representative of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association interviewed one of the heads of the department of agriculture, with whom the proposal of Mr. Devlin was discussed from many standpoints and pronounced impracticable.

One of the serious objections to the proposal is, as suggested by Mr. Devlin's own letter, where he says: "Only two weeks ago one coming from the north . . . luckily for us did not come much south of Regina."

Another objection was the difficulty in some portions of the province and the impossibility in others of getting this information to the widely-scattered farmers throughout the various rural municipalities. Even in those districts which are supplied with telephones it would be an herculean—if not an impossible—task to get in touch with the 100,000 farmers of Saskatchewan, who would be, or should be notified.

In addition to the cost of such an undertaking arises the question as to whether it would be worth while, in view of the fact that so little attention is paid to matters of this kind. Only a very small percentage of people, anyway, pay any attention to such advises, and those who do, if notified that a storm was coming their way, which happened to stop short of doing so, would cause many of those for whom these messages were intended, to adopt the attitude of those in the fable, who heard "Wolf," so often, that when it did actually arrive it was disregarded.

There does not appear to be much evidence to show that such a scheme has as yet been evolved to fill the bill; and while it would be foolishness to argue, as some do about other things, that it never will be, with such indifference, such outstanding difficulties and lack of sufficient data to work upon, there is small inducement to embark upon such a scheme without more data to work upon.

GRAIN GROWERS' SUNDAY

At a meeting of the Executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, which was held in Regina, on May 5, it was decided that the Annual Grain Growers' Sunday will be observed this year on Sunday, June 20. Fuller announcement will be made by circular letter and through the Grain Grower pages from the Central Secretary.

evening of April 8, president J. H. Wilson, presiding. It was a splendid gathering, and four new members were enrolled, including another lady.

"Mrs. T. B. Wilson was the first speaker, and gave reasons for the existence of the farmers' organizations in lucid language. Joseph Parker spoke on the old line politicians, conveying voters to the polls. William Stevens gave a good speech on tariffs and again reminded his hearers they would have to pay the war debt.

"Ray Jackson recited a parody on Labor; Mrs. Joseph Parker entertained the gathering with a recitation entitled: The Exploiters; Ellen E. Wilson and Tommy Lumb wound up the evening's program with excellent recitations. The name of the new local is Lucky Thirteen."

A Dry Belt Optimist

Crop conditions in the south-western portion of the province for the last three or four years have been decidedly discouraging, and the following communication "from one Grain Grower to another in the south-west," is intended as a word of cheer under these truly distressing conditions:

"For the next few months work on the farm must be our first consideration. Meetings will, no doubt, be fewer, and our whole attention will be concentrated on the problem of making good at the job. This is the crucial time, the year which will decide for a

Tractor is in Favor

At a recent meeting of the Semans G.G.A., one of the most important matters of farm operation was debated, namely, that of tractor versus horse-power. There was a good attendance, all seemingly interested, and were kept in that condition throughout the debate.

United Farmers of Alberta

Cardston District U.F.A.

THE Cardston district U.F.A. met on Saturday, March 20, to elect trustees for the coming year. The president, L. H. Jelliff, was in the chair, and in his opening remarks he reviewed the work of the association, pointing out that the work accomplished last year fully justifies its existence. A great amount of good has been done by the association by helping the livestock industry through the present serious crisis. The president congratulated the management on the success achieved in procuring feed, not only for the stockmen, but also for the farmers for their teams. He emphasized the point that every farmer should be a stockholder.

The association expects to help in securing seed for the coming season.

Following the president's address, the trustees for the coming year were elected as follows: T. A. Anderson, Cardston; L. H. Jelliff, Riley; A. C. Jensen, Aetna; and Joe Nay, Woolford.

The auditors' report showed a total turnover of about \$200,000; profits, \$400; and a membership of 130. The association has handled several hundred cars of feed during the last ten months. On the motion of L. H. Jelliff, seconded by I. M. Coombs, the report was accepted.

A vote of confidence was extended to the management and the retiring trustees for the efficient work accomplished during the last year. Mr. Jelliff thanked the meeting for this expression of confidence and urged all farmers to join the association, promising the best possible service in the future.

Week's Trip in Victoria

F. W. Smith, U.F.A. director for Victoria Riding, reports a very busy week's work among the locals on the G.T.P. main line running east of Edmonton.

Leaving Edmonton on March 21, he journeyed to Tofield, where a large meeting was held in the Town Hall. The local at this point is very much alive and showed a keen interest in the U.G.G., co-operation and political action. Driving from Tofield to Bardo, a meeting was held in the evening at the schoolhouse, which is an up-to-date two-roomed building. The local appeared to be very much interested in the Farmers' Political Movement, and gave Mr. Smith a very attentive hearing.

A drive of 12 miles on Tuesday morning brought Mr. Smith to Riley, where an interesting meeting was held in the Public Hall. A discussion took place after the address, on Political Action and Co-operation.

Wednesday morning found Mr. Smith at Holden, where a large local of over 120 members has been got together. The farmers in this district are all up against it for feed, and the secretary, M. W. Jackson, has been kept very busy procuring and distributing feed to the members. A very enthusiastic meeting was held at this point, over 100 being present. Mr. Smith says that "It's a hot-bed at Holden for the U.F.A.; it is everywhere prominent."

Leaving Holden on Thursday morning, Mr. Smith went to Bruce, driving from there to Willow local, situated 13 miles south-east from Bruce. The schoolhouse was well filled, about 100 being present. Mr. Smith says: "The different nationalities represented here show truly that the U.F.A. and its motto: 'Equal Rights,' can unite all men into a common brotherhood."

Leaving Willow Hollow he proceeded to Viking, where he addressed a meeting of about 60 farmers. The local at Viking has not been doing very well, but after a good talk and discussion on Political Action about 30 paid their dues, and Mr. Smith feels that they will see better days.

After this meeting the director for Victoria hastened home, saying "goodbye" to further organization work until seeding is finished.

Rural Mail Routes

The following letter has been received from the postmaster general, Ottawa, re the above:

*Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary
H. Higginbotham
Calgary, Alta*

"Re resolution passed by the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, asking that the salaries of the mail carriers be increased to the extent that tenders can be accepted and the proposed mail delivery routes put into operation.

"In this connection I beg to inform you that when application is made for the establishment of a rural mail delivery route, and the necessary conditions are fulfilled, every effort is made to inaugurate the service. In some cases, however, the rates of the tenders submitted are so altogether out of proportion to the amount of work required to be performed, even after due regard has been paid to the present high cost of operating that the department is obliged to allow the question of establishing the route to remain in abeyance until such time as an offer at a rate commensurate with the amount of work involved is forthcoming.

"In every case where it is at all possible, steps are taken to establish the service, but you will understand that in the present state of financial stringency it is absolutely imperative that the strictest economy be practiced and the department would certainly not be justified in paying exorbitant rates for the performance of these services.—Pierre Edouard Blondin."

Cereal Has Credit Society

We have 52 members this year to date, five being new members. A few of the old members have not paid up as yet owing to the fact that many of them are out of the district at the present time. We have ordered five car loads of oats to date and expect to ship in more later. We are also shipping in our own formaldehyde and gopher poison, etc. We are growing and doing more business than ever.

During the past winter we have held, together with the local U.F.W.A., joint socials every six weeks, which have proved to be very interesting as well as educative to all.

At our last regular meeting we organized a co-operative rural credit society.—Harold J. Westphal, secretary, Cereal local.

Huron Organizes Woodbend

About 20 members of our local (Huron No. 820), making two-double sleigh loads, drove down to Woodbend and met some of the people of that district. We gave them a short program, consisting of songs, etc., followed by short addresses from F. D. Lipsett, H. Knapp and myself. They organized a local to be known as Woodbend No. 386, with Frank Howard, as president and A. A. Gray as secretary. I believe this will become a live local; they have a good territory to draw from. The turn-out was small owing to the fact that they have had, and still have, a large amount of "flu" in the district.—W. F. Broadstock, secretary, Huron local.

Muir at Kirkpatrick

Since I wrote you last we have had three speakers give us an address—Archie Muir, H. E. Spencer and Mrs. Dowler. When Mr. Muir was here we had the schoolhouse packed with interested farmers, their wives and daughters, and all took a keen interest in his address which lasted about one hour and a half. Then it seemed as though everybody wanted to ask Mr. Muir some questions, and he answered them to the point, and to everyone's satisfaction.

Later, H. E. Spencer and Mrs. J. E. Dowler, U.F.W.A. director, paid us a visit, but to our disgust a storm broke loose and kept up all day, and for that reason the speakers and our officers were disappointed in not having a big crowd. However, about a dozen came out, storm or no storm, and Mrs. Dowler and Mr. Spencer both made it well worth their while to come out, for they gave us many new ideas.

We have been holding debates with

the Hiram local and we find these debates cause a good deal of interest and help to bring out a larger number of members to the meetings.—Robt. M. Johnston, secretary, Kirkpatrick local.

Want General Election

The following resolutions were passed by the Princeton local, unanimously:

"Resolved, that Princeton local goes on record as being highly in favor of political action. Whereas the farmer is the backbone of the country and should, to our belief, do all in his power to govern himself."

"Whereas, the present Union government was elected to office only until peace was declared;

"Therefore be it resolved, that Princeton local goes on record as having entered a vigorous protest against the way the Union government is continually postponing the general election. Considering the general unrest in the country, we believe a general election would be very beneficial."

Grow Co-operative Crop

We are aiming to use what funds we have on hand to buy seed to put in a crop co-operatively, the funds or proceeds to be turned into U.F.A. treasury to enable us to make some improvements in the local school, with a view of making same a community centre. We are located 30 miles from nearest railroad and need some place to get together for sociability and believe we can attain our object best in this way.—J. A. Dangerfield, secretary, Minor's Coulee local.

Roydale Doing Well

The Roydale local held their fortnightly meeting on March 26. A good attendance of members turned out, and two new members were added to the roll, which now makes a total of 60—not a bad record considering our local is but a month old. We hope to keep up the members' interest in the U.F.A. If there is not much business to transact the social side of the local comes in and takes up a few hours. Living in these places, far from town life, we certainly need something to break the monotony of the daily task of "work."

We hope to raise a fund to build a community hall this summer. Our schoolhouse, which is but newly-erected, and is small, does not give us much room.—R. H. Haneox, secretary, Roydale local.

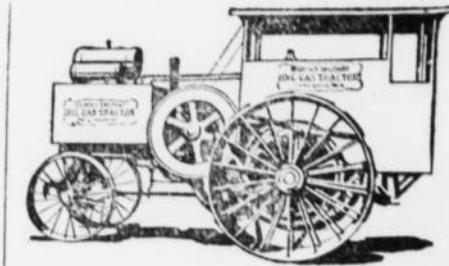
Oldest Delegate Writes

In the Guide of March 10, you have an interesting paragraph about the Olberg family having in the Meeting Creek local, nine members, viz., father, five sons and three sons in law. This is undoubtedly a fine record, upon which you pointedly enquire, can anyone beat it? I think we can here in the McCafferty local, in which we have a Mr. J. C. Alwood and five of his sons. One of the five has filled the office of president of this local. Mrs. J. C. Alwood is a member of the McCafferty U.F.W.A. and has four daughters in law, members of that organization, one of the four being vice-president for the current year. You will see that we have, therefore, 11 of one family in the McCafferty organizations—and did not this McCafferty organization send to the Calgary convention the oldest delegate there to be found?—J. Smith, ex-secretary, McCafferty local.

Strathcona May Nominate

F. H. Herbert, secretary for the Strathcona Federal Constituency, writing to locals in that constituency says:

"It is but three months now until our next political convention will be called at Wetaskiwin. It is likely to be an important one; a survey of the situation at Ottawa may decide the convention to nominate a candidate. Our aim and ambition should be so to make this convention as near 100 per cent representative of the farmers of the constituency as possible. There is only one way to do this, let every local make a supreme effort before seeding to get every eligible man and woman joined up to the



Burns Kerosene Drives Like a Steam Engine

"Give me a gas engine strong enough to run a separator," say thousands of threshermen.

Here it is—the

Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor

It's the result of 72 years' experience in building threshing machinery.

When gas engines first came into general use, owners wanted to use them on threshers as well as other belt machines about the farm. But the usual gas engine was too light. It lacked the power needed for keeping up speed in the thresher.

We have answered this for you in the design of this Oil-Gas Tractor. Its flywheel is extra large and heavy. It insures not only a steady running machine but reserve power not stalled with overfeeding, wet bundles, etc.

Besides being a good thresher power plant

it is a practical tractor for general tractor work. Burns kerosene or distillate.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

U.F.A. and paid up in the political association.

With the abolition of the provincial political executive, through the action of the convention at Calgary, there was an idea got abroad, helped along by some of the press, that we had given up political action; not so, the decision really means more local responsibility. Each constituency is a law unto itself with entire freedom of determining its own methods of political action. In the same way each individual of a local is free to support U.F.A. political action or not, but the measure of our faith in our own political movement will be judged by the public by our members, so that it is up to each one who has faith in our cause to demonstrate his faith by works and pay up his political dues.

U.F.A. Briefs

Our local U.F.A. held a combined meeting and membership drive in Lone-ridge hall recently. A contribution of \$38 for this purpose was made for Drought Relief. After the adjournment of the meeting a short program was rendered, after which the members partook of an oyster supper.—R. A. Stevens, secretary, Lone Ridge local.

Our local is doing good work and this promises to be the best year in our history.—D. Green, secretary, Kinear local.

It is with deep regret that I have to report the death of one of our members, E. E. Elford, son of our president, who died at Lethbridge from influenza. He was an honest, hardworking and conscientious young man who would have made good if he had been spared to us.—S. Hazell, secretary, Westfield local.

We are having some very interesting meetings in our local of late. We have 50 paid up members to date and hope to double our membership by the end of the year.—R. Pye, secretary, Penhold local.

Our committee canvassing for subscriptions for the new hall and store reports good success.—E. L. Grimes, secretary, Olds local.

Although we had voted previous to the convention, the sum of \$15.00 to each delegate, no single one of them has claimed the amount. And every one of them, with one exception, has declared his intention of (if at all possible) attending the next convention whether the local sends them or not. My only regret is that every member of our local was not at it.—E. J. Garland, secretary, Rumsey local.

I am glad to be able to report a very successful meeting at Excelsior local. This was a joint meeting also of Wood River, Asker and Concord locals. The hall was filled, there being about 250 present. A good program was provided consisting of songs, fan drills by the children, etc. After the program there was a sale of ties and then plates were sold at 50 cents each. About \$100 was realized in this way. After this, and my address, a committee was formed to get new members of which 24 or more were secured. A dance followed which was kept up until 5 a.m.

Our local is steadily going ahead. We have been holding meetings every two weeks and at our last meeting we were able to enrol six ladies.—S. Ash, secretary, Clearwater Lake local.

Don. Cameron, of Elnora, gave a very interesting address on the political situation, and a hearty vote of thanks was given for his services.—J. McRae, secretary, Erskine local.

Hope to be able to induce a number of farmers to join the local, as there appears to be an improvement in feeling towards the U.F.A.—C. H. Hirst, secretary, Mosside local.

The only way we will ever get anything worth while is by political action, and to get that we must educate.—Chas. S. Shonts, secretary, Lochearn local.

Another local has been reorganized near Cardston, with T. S. Low as president and J. Gould, secretary.



They fit the hand snugly yet with a roominess that means comfort. Flexibility is a big point too—no need to pull them off every time you adjust a screw, snap a halter, or buckle a strap. Wax sewn seams, strong material and fit makes the "Casey Jones" the favorite of farmers everywhere.

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1—A life of 100,000 miles. 2—Thriftiness.

For its metals are light in weight. Therein comes thriftiness.

But these metals are of extra strength. Therein comes long life.

Metallurgists—those who have made the study of metals a science—will tell you that such metals are costly, but they guarantee quality in a car and their generous employment in a Maxwell is by far the best evidence anyone may need to determine its quality.

They are almost alone responsible for the rapid rise of Maxwell, for the fact that nearly 400,000 now have been built, for that ever-growing friendliness to Maxwell the world over.

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Corn vs. Sunflowers

And the Relative Value of Ensilage Made From Them in the Production of Milk—By Prof. J. M. Brown, M.A.C.

DURING the past year a good deal has been said and written regarding the value of sunflower for the making of silage. It is generally known that sunflower is a much heavier yielder than corn; that it can withstand more frost, and requires less cultivation throughout the season, but, to date, little or no definite information regarding its actual feeding value has been available. Accordingly, the above experiment was planned, the results of which are here-with submitted.

The objects of the experiment were:

- To compare the milk yield of cows where corn silage and sunflower silage were added separately to the same basal ration.

2. To determine from above, the relative feeding value of corn silage and sunflower silage.

3. To observe the effect on the animal body of feeding sunflower silage to dairy cows.

Plan of Experiment

The feeding group comprised seven Holsteins, grade and pure-bred, as follows:

Name of Cow	Date of last calving
Dumfries Duchess Wayne	Oct. 13, 1919
Grade No. 2	Oct. 31, 1919
Grade No. 3	Nov. 1, 1919
Grade No. 5	Nov. 8, 1919
Grade No. 7	Oct. 12, 1919
Grade No. 8	Sept. 25, 1919
Grade No. 9	Dec. 5, 1919

The feeding trial commenced on December 19, 1919, and was concluded on April 1, 1920. The basal ration consisted of alfalfa and mixed clover, and Timothy hay, and a meal mixture of oats, 6 2-3 parts; barley, 1 2-3 parts; bran, 5 parts; oilcake meal, 1 2-3 parts.

The trial was divided into three periods, as follows:

Period No. 1

A preparatory feeding period of one week with corn ensilage and the basal ration followed by a four weeks' feeding period, during which records were kept of feed consumed, milk produced, and weights of cows as taken at the end of each week.

Period No. 2

Corn silage was replaced by sunflower silage. A preparatory feeding period of one week, followed by a four weeks' feeding, during which records were kept, as above.

Period No. 3

A second preliminary and four weeks' feeding period with corn silage, during which records were kept, as above.

An average was then struck between the results of Periods Nos. 1 and 3 in order to overcome the disturbing factor of decreased milk yield through advancing lactation.

Time and methods of feeding.—Cows were fed twice daily, receiving half the ensilage and half the meal ration, at 5.30 a.m. and the remainder at 5 p.m. Hay was fed after milking, at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Description and analysis of the two silages.—Both crops were cut and put in different silos at the same time. The season 1919 was an exceptional one for corn on account of the excessive moisture and heat, and, in consequence, the corn silage was the best which has yet been produced on the college farm. The corn was well cobbed, and the silage dry, well-flavored and of high feeding value. This fact should, therefore, be borne in mind when estimating the relative feeding value of sunflower, because, under our climatic conditions, it is seldom that corn attains such a degree of maturity.

Sunflowers, on the other hand, as is generally known, will attain maturity in any ordinary year. The sunflower seeds were in the milk stage at the time of cutting. The harvesting and ensiling were accomplished in the usual way, and the silage when removed was of a pleasing flavor, and quite free from mold.

It will be noted that the sunflower silage contained fully 16 per cent. more moisture than the corn. It was, therefore, a decidedly more succulent feed than corn, if not quite as high in nutrients.

Average Daily Ration

Feed	Quantity	Periods
Silage	40 lbs.	Nos. 1, 2, 3
Hay	16 lbs.	Nos. 1, 2, 3
Meal Mixture	12-16 lbs.	Nos. 1, 2, 3

The quantity of silage and hay fed was, as far as possible, constant throughout each of the three periods, and the quantity of grain fed was limited by the amount of milk produced.

Record of Production

Individual milk records were kept, but in this trial no butterfat record is submitted because it has been amply demonstrated that within certain limits the fat content of milk is not influenced by kind or quantity of feed.

Table of Production

Feeding Period	No. of Cows	lbs. of milk in 28 days	Average Per Cow
1. Corn Silage	7	7799.2	39.79
Average	7	7427.2	37.89
2. Sunflower	7	7727.2	39.42
3. Corn Silage	7	7055.2	35.99
Difference in favor of Sunflower		300.0	1.58

Total Quantity of Feed Consumed

Period	Silage	Hay	Grain
1. Corn Silage	7598	3136	2780
Average	7663	3136	2762
2. Sunflower	7736	3136	2744
3. Corn Silage	7728	3136	2744
Difference	+73	-18

The above tables show that 300 pounds more milk was produced in 28 days when cows were on sunflower, at a cost of 73 pounds more silage, but 18 pounds less grain.

It should be noted, however, that it

steadily gained in weight from the commencement to the conclusion of the experiment.

In point of palatability there would seem to be little to choose between the two kinds of silage. Sunflower was readily eaten at all times, and apparently relished. Nor could it be said that sunflower was more or less laxative in its effect than corn, but with regard to its general effect on the system it was agreed that the advantage was quite decidedly in favor of sunflower. During Period No. 2 it was observed that the cows improved in handling qualities, the hair became softer to the touch, and the skin more pliable, indicating more abundant secretion.

Conclusions

While it is realized that definite conclusions cannot be drawn from the results of one feeding trial, that in order to determine the actual feeding value of sunflower as compared with corn silage, the work must be repeated several times and with different groups; nevertheless, sufficient information has been gathered to warrant the following conclusions:

1. Sunflower, when mature enough to the extent of the seeds being formed at the time of cutting, makes a very succulent, palatable and nutritious silage.

2. By reason of the excessive moisture which sunflower ensilage contains, it freezes to a greater extent than corn in the silo, which would probably be a decided disadvantage where out-door feeding is practiced.

3. By reason, again, of its extreme succulence, sunflower packs more thoroughly in the silo, and is, therefore, less liable to contain pockets of mould than is corn silage.

4. Dairy cows maintain their milk

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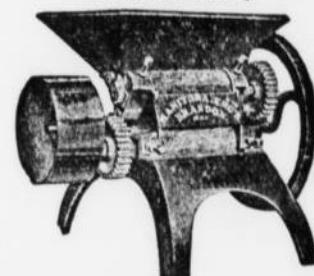
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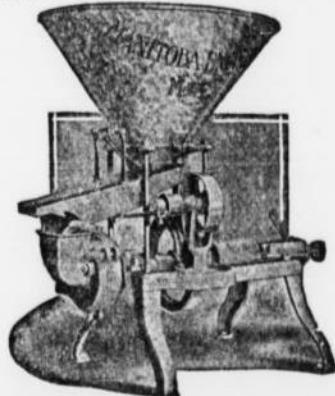
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ANTI-BUG POWDER

is difficult to draw a definite conclusion from above for the reason that dairy cows seldom gain, and more often lose, rapidly in flesh for a few weeks after freshening. Actually, the members of the feeding group, with two exceptions,

flow and body weight at least equally as well on sunflower silage as on corn silage.

5. In view of the difficulty of growing corn to maturity in some parts of Manitoba and whereas, sunflowers can generally be matured and will withstand more frost, it would seem to be a good policy to raise sunflowers for ensilage in localities affected by the above considerations.

Actual Analysis

	Total moisture	Fat	Ash	Protein	Crude Fibre	Carbo Hydrates
Corn	69.30	.48	2.81	1.94	8.94	16.58
Sunflowers	85.41	.57	1.69	1.32	5.43	5.58

Bar U Percherons



The largest herd of pure-bred Percherons in the world. The first Percheron breeding establishment in Canada. The only firm on the American continent from which British horsemen have selected Percheron breeding stock to establish studs in Britain. 54 Head of Registered Pure-bred Percheron Stallions, all of our own raising, two, three and four years old, up to over a ton; blacks and greys to select from. The predecessors back to three and four generations are to be seen on the ranch.

Do not be beguiled into buying cheap cull stallions from the United States (bearing heavy exchange cost) when you can buy better stuff cheaper, and satisfy yourself by seeing the ancestry, as well as looking at pedigree certificates. Play safe and visit the Bar U before buying.

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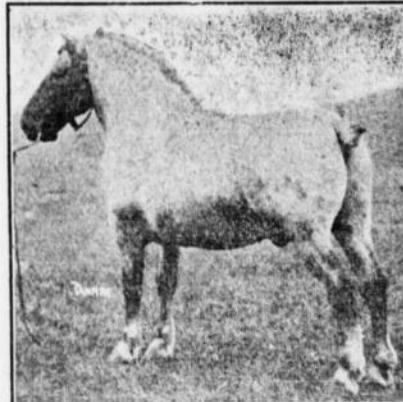
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Farcour's Greatest Son in Service.

At the recent Brandon Winter Fair my winnings included First in Four-year-old Class, and Grand Champion Stallion of the Breed, with Paramount Flashwood. First and Third in Three-year-old Stallions, with Pioneer Masterpiece, by Caesar de Boz and Farcour 7th, by Farcour, the first horse of my own breeding. First in two-year-old Stallions, with Farcour Again, by Farcour, and First in Two-year-old Fillies on Lady Wolver, by the \$11,400 Paramount Wolver. This filly is also of my own breeding.

Car load of high-class Belgian mares just arrived and another car load on the way. Get some of these good females as they are going up in price and hard to procure. Choice stallions for sale at all times.

GEORGE RUPP



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Headed by the Champion, Kots Jalap. One, two, and three-year-old stallions for sale, from mares of royal breeding, including Grand Champion, Canadian-bred Champion. First and Second Prize Brood Mares and First Prize Teams in Harness at Calgary Exhibition, 1919. A Class "A" Certificate goes with every horse. Prices Reasonable.

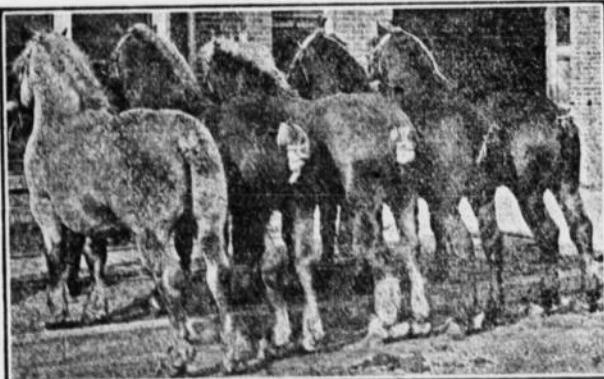
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Our horses are selected from the best breeding establishments in the United States, and only the best imported.

We do not raise any colts and therefore have no culs to put on you.

Over 60 per cent. of our 1920 business has been with our old customers, and March, 1920, showed the greatest volume of business we have ever done in any March. Our horses are all guaranteed and enrolled. Ask our customers how we have used them.

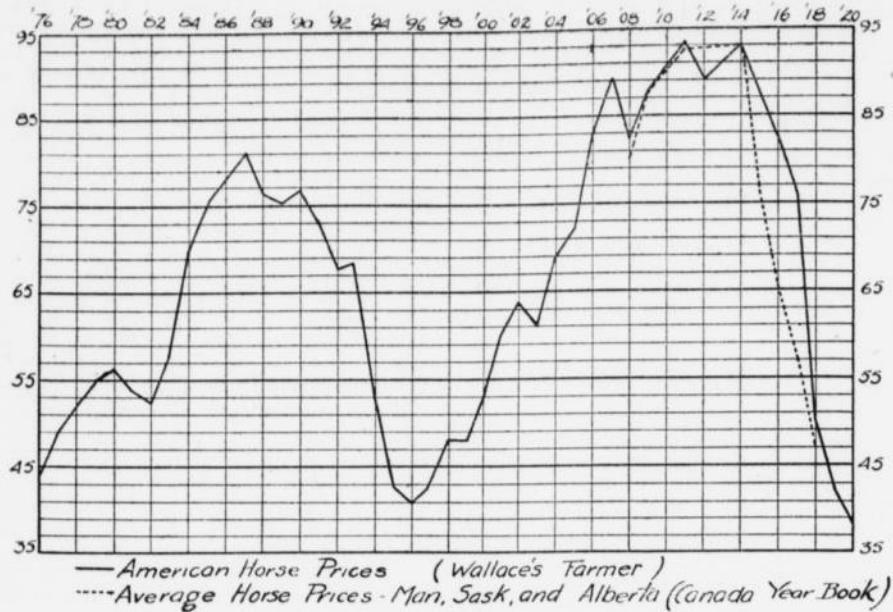
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Bismarck (Imp.), Belgian, 2321, 8127 (82228), winner of eight State championships. Imported and owned by us.



Horse Values Will Come Back

By P. M. Abel

WHILE the public sales of horses at Calgary and Edmonton were very disappointing, indications come from various sources which justify the belief that horse prices have come to the turn and we may expect better things in the near future. Especially south of the line, the 1920 prices have struck a new level, grade farm horses having advanced on an average of from \$50 to \$100, while the large centres report many animals exchanging hands from \$350 up. Sales of drafters in the Old Country have brought prices previously unheard of, and in spite of the high shipping rates and lack of accommodation, Canadian dealers have made profitable consignments on more than one occasion this year. As the world catches up on its shipbuilding program this disparity between British and Canadian prices will tend to disappear. Meanwhile, influences are at work here which should restore confidence in the production of useful types of horses.

A study of the course of prices for the last 40 years is of considerable interest and we reproduce herewith a graph taken from the figures of Mr. Carl M. Kennedy, who discusses this subject very intelligently in a recent issue of Wallace's Farmer. We have added to this, the figures arrived at by the average of prices for Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, from 1908 to 1918. Owing to the short length of time the Canadian figures have been kept they are not of much value in indicating the progress of the price curve, but, shown alongside the American figures, they prove what it is reasonable to expect, that our figures never depart very much from the prevailing prices at Chicago, and that predictions, based on a statistical study of the American market, may serve as a guide to Canadian horsemen.

It should be explained that in plotting this chart, the actual prices of horses in any one year has not been taken, because the value of a dollar changes so much from year to year that a chart based upon that would not give a true indication on the profit in the business; a \$200 horse would have been a profitable product in 1910; it is questionable if a farmer can afford to produce heavy drafters for \$200 in 1920. To arrive at a fair comparison horse prices have, in each case, been divided by the index number for the year, that is, a number representing the purchasing power of the dollar in that year. This produces a price curve which represents accurately the alternate periods of prosperity and depression which the horse-raising business has experienced.

Western farmers have long known of the periodic visitations of fortune and disaster in the pig business characterized by general participation in it during good times, which brings about over-production and the other extreme of curve marked by low prices; then comes general liquidation of female stock, followed by a dearth and high prices, the cycle being repeated over and over again. We know, furthermore,

that in swine raising the time elapsing between each extreme of the curve is about three years. The cattle business is marked by the same phenomenon, the main difference is that the price curve takes about seven years to change, a difference accounted for by the slower rate of increase and the capital involved in restocking on a rising market.

The accompanying chart illustrates very clearly that the horse business, likewise, is subject to the same recurring extremes, and that it takes from eight to eleven years to produce a reaction. During the past four years prices were lowered by the over-production of the period 1910-14, and beginning in 1921 we should begin to feel the shortage caused by the inactivity which set in with the period of diminishing returns. Investigation shows that this inactivity has been general in the horse-raising states of the Union. Iowa has experienced a decrease of 59 per cent. of stallions in the last five years; In Indiana, half of the stallions are over 12 years of age; a canvas of American breeders in 1919 shows that only 20 per cent. of the grade colts were raised in their districts, as compared with figures for 1912. And it should be remembered that of all the States, only those seven in the corn belt produce in normal times more horses than are actually required by local demands.

In judging the accuracy of a statistical study like this it is natural to overestimate the influence which motor traction will have on the future of horse raising. No doubt the increased use of tractors and trucks helped to accentuate the decline of the past six years. It must even be conceded that the machine traction has come to stay, and the number of horses, which otherwise have been used, has been reduced, but grant that there will still remain a very large field of usefulness for horse power then we must grant that this fluctuation will still continue in about the same way. The demand and supply may both be curtailed, but both will be subject to the same variation around the new normal. A glance at the chart will show that the tractor has not influenced the curve very much; the last decline could have been predicted 15 years ago before we had any idea of the extent to which tractors would be used; indeed, it was confidently predicted in 1913, during a rising market.

The opinion seems to have gained ground in western Canada during the past few years that much of the value of a tractor disappeared when all the new land available for its use is broken up. Big firms, which keep accurate records and have used both horse and motive power, have dispensed with tractors after the sod became worked out of their land. Gasoline has gone up to 46 cents a gallon in Winnipeg, with higher prices at country points, and the end is not yet in sight. The most remarkable economic development since the armistice is the increased use of crude oil as a fuel for ships, on account of saving of space and handling expense. Recently, the U.S. shipping

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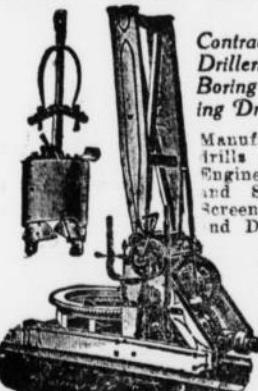
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board made a contract for oil which showed a 60 to 75 per cent. increase in price in the last six months. Also it revealed that there is at present a shortage of 700,000 barrels.

Balancing the various factors it looks as though we may be confident that the price curve will progress normally, that we will have the same interaction between shortage and surplus, confidence and apprehension, and that the indications are for eight to ten years of rising prices, followed by another period of depression. It may be two or three years before horses will fetch what it cost to produce them, but it may be safely predicted that colts which are bred now will find a more congenial market when the time for their disposal arrives.

Saskatchewan for Promotion

On behalf of the Saskatchewan government, the Hon. Chas. A. Dunning has agreed to pay the transportation charges on Saskatchewan livestock entered for the International Livestock Show at Chicago, and the Toronto Royal Exhibition.

It has been decided that a joint exhibit of not over two car loads of Saskatchewan livestock be sent this fall to the two big shows. The minister has agreed to pay transportation charges providing certain conditions were fulfilled, one of which was that no stock should be sent to this exhibit that had not competed in at least one of the four large Saskatchewan shows, namely, Regina or Saskatoon summer exhibitions or winter fairs.

The result of the conference between the members of the livestock board and the minister was completely satisfactory to the board, and steps will be taken immediately to ensure the earnest and hearty support of the board in securing the best possible exhibits from this province, well fitted.

Mr. Dunning has also received the following resolution which was unanimously passed at the annual meeting of



HULME WARRIOR

Shire Champion at Calgary Spring Show, 1920.

the livestock board:

"Be it resolved, that this meeting of the Saskatchewan livestock board express its hearty appreciation and commendation of the successful manner in which the provincial minister of agriculture, through his department, has handled the serious problems of feed shortage caused by the crop failure last year."

Dairy Short Course Well Attended

The ten weeks' course in Factory Dairying, given at the Manitoba Agricultural College, from January 19 to March 31, 1920, was well attended, considering that this is but the second year that a course of this length has been offered. Eleven students registered for the course, and ten of these wrote on the final examinations. They are, in order of proficiency, as follows:

A. R. Mackie, Chas. Hardy, T. Bodnar, Jos. Zehren, D. B. Binkley, Geo. Kelso, J. C. Hagen, T. Steven, H. McFayden, B. Howard.

Messrs. Steven, McFayden and Howard will be required to write supplemental examinations on several subjects before standing is given.

After a student has done the work and has successfully passed the examinations in connection with this course, and has given at least one season's satisfactory service in a creamery, cheese factory, or milk plant, according to reports sent in and upon recom-

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The Largest Clydesdale Establishment in Canada



BARON OF ARCOLA
The sire of the prize-winning Geldings at Brandon, 1919, and Calgary and Edmonton, 1920, Spring Shows.

out of the well-known show mare, Rosadora. The other three and two-year-olds are out of such well-known dams as Nellie, by Marmion; Ione, by Baron Watha; Lady Garnet, by Perpetual Motion; Lady Victor, by Count Victor; and others.

I will also sell 6 Yearling Colts, by Baron of Arcola, and Gallant Buchlyvie, as well as a number of high-class brood mares and young females.

Many of these mares are imported and well-known prize winners; others are from imported stock, or the progeny of imported stock.

Write for Prices and Terms

Mrs. W. H. Bryce

Arcola, Sask. P. A. Taylor, Manager

Clydesdales - Shorthorns - Oxford Sheep

High-Class Stock at Reasonable Prices.
Come to Carberry, Man., and see some of the best to be had in the country. A visit will repay you many times over.

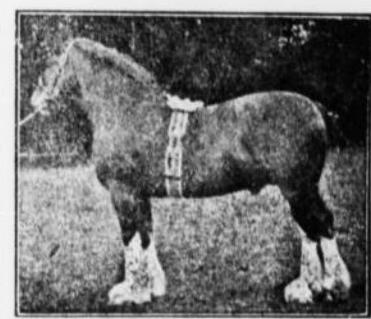
CLYDESDALES—A new importation just landed which includes the great show and breeding horses Royal Montrose, by Royal Salute; Manhausen, by Baron of Buchlyvie; Mondego, Montenegro, and Marcus Brutus, all by Bonnie Buchlyvie.

I have also horses of my own breeding and can sell at all prices to suit all buyers; 17 to select from in stallions alone. I will offer specially stallions during the next 30 days, and will offer at prices that anyone in need of a horse can't get away without buying. Special terms to responsible parties.

SHORTHORNS—An importation of five bulls and five heifers, with calves at foot, will be here by the end of March. Also a very fine choice of bulls of my own breeding and females of all ages for sale. Will offer four special bulls at the Brandon Bull Sale.

SHEEP—Ten Oxford shearing ewes, all in lamb or with lambs at foot. Also a top show yearling ram for sale, just imported, will be here by end of March. Speak quick if you want them.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.



Dollar's Clydesdales

New importation just landed, including some noted Scottish prize winners and premium horses by such stock-getters as Scotland's Victor, Royal Favorite, Baron of Burgie, Scotland's Bluebell, and Union Jack, out of mares whose dams and grand-dams were famous Highland and Cawdor Cup winners. I have others by Hamlet, Scotland's Choice, Clifton Monarch, Iothario, and Concrete; all of them Cal-gary prize winners. I can supply you with a horse of any age and choicest breeding on terms to suit you. Write me.

A. L. Dollar, High River, Alta. Stables in Town PHONE 194



Clydesdales For Sale

We will sell at attractive prices two young Clydesdale Stallions, rising three and four years old; got by high-class sires out of prize-winning dams. These stallions have bone, quality and correct conformation, and will sire the right kind of colts. Some high-class pure-bred mares, and a few good work horses, mares and geldings.

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The Pure-bred Stock Breeders' Association of Southern Manitoba

SHORTHORNS ABERDEEN-ANGUS AYRSHIRES HEREFORDS
HOLSTEINS PURE-BRED SWINE
Watch for further announcements

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"The Standard of the Better Dairies"

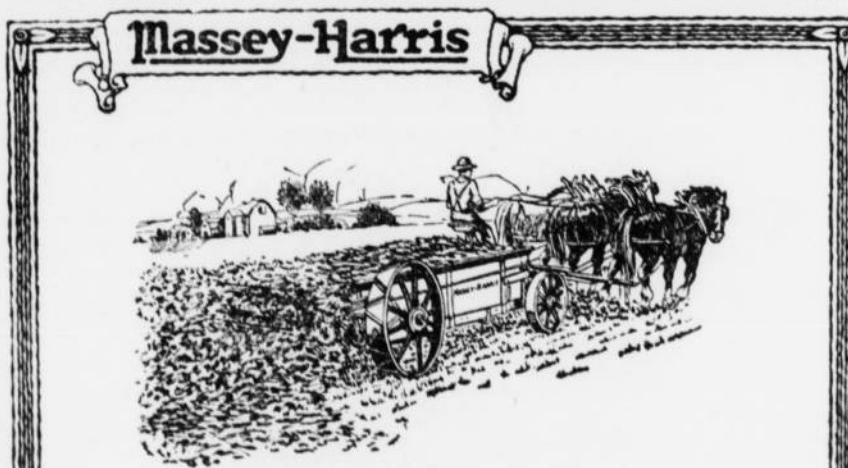
Never a slip 'twixt the cup and the teat

EMPIRE Teat Cups stay on without tying. They don't bind—yet they don't fall off. The action of the rubber inflation is gentle and soothing and uniform. Just a suck, then a massaging of the teat from tip to udder during a brief period of rest between sucks. Just like the action of the calf's mouth.

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THE Massey-Harris Manure Spreader does not simply unload the manure, but on account of the arrangement of its Beaters it actually spreads it 7 feet, twice the width of the box. It makes manure spreading easy, and as a result it is done more frequently, and before the manure is robbed of its fertilizing elements by being left lying out in heaps. Many other worth-while features make the Massey-Harris Manure Spreader the most desirable. Send for our Manure Spreader Folder and get to know all about it.

It's Low-Down, therefore Easy to Load

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AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

mendation of the visiting inspector, he will be granted a Dairy School Diploma. All the men but one who wrote on the final examinations are now engaged in creamery work; seven in Manitoba, one in Saskatchewan, and one in Alberta.

The Need of Dehorning

No better argument need be adduced for the dehorning of market cattle than the cuts reproduced herewith. Thousands of pounds of meat are wasted annually on account of bruises caused by horned cattle. Packers are not willing,

and cannot be reasonably expected to sustain this loss, and so they pass it along to the producer by paying less for loads which contain horned animals. Under any conditions, dehorning of market stock pays. Even under the freedom of the range, steers get along together more quietly, but when they go into the feed yard the benefit becomes more apparent as the smaller and more timid animals are not kept away from the feed and the whole lot becomes more evenly finished. But to get an estimate of the real value of dehorning, it is necessary to accompany a load to a distant market,

in the narrow confinement of the car and afterwards in the small pens at stock yards. In this space of time one big steer can easily reduce the value of a load by \$100.

During the war, the demand for beef was so great that it was possible to dispose of all classes of steers at good prices. Now competition is beginning to tighten up and in the most profitable markets our cattle will bid for favor against American tops. Practically all American native cattle are now dehorned and we must follow suit or be discriminated against. The volume of trade in feeder cattle going south increases every year. American feeders who have learned the value of dehorning have already remarked on the notorious neglect of Canadian producers in this regard, and there is no doubt but what we were heavily penalized in the big shipments of last year.

Spring is the best time of year for dehorning, provided the stock has come



Carcasses of Beef out of a load of dehorned cattle.

through the winter without undue loss of vitality. Clippers will pay for themselves over again for the man who has more than a small bunch, and the man who cannot afford clippers has the option of a stout frame made of poplar poles and the meat saw. All farm-raised calves should be treated with caustic; it is simple, cheap, effective, and a much less formidable task than tackling a grown steer.

Serves Both



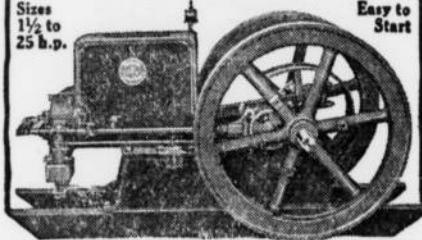
For the Farmer—it runs the feed grinder, corn sheller, grindstone, wood saw, silo filler and does many other jobs.

For His Wife—it pumps the water, runs the washing machine, the churn, the separator and other machines. The

FULLER & JOHNSON

Model "K"
Throttling Governor Kerosene Engine
is the biggest time, labor and money saver on the
farm. Catalog 22-A tells you what the Model "K"
is doing for other farms—and what it can do for you.
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CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made.
For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 730.
"So easy to put in and so easy to repair."
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A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$19.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy Monthly Payment Plan.

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 3210 Bainbridge, N. Y.

In Livestock Circles

Brandon Sale Date

We have been notified by Jas. B. Davidson, western representative of the Dominion Shorthorn breeders, that the date set for the Brandon sale has been changed to Friday, July 23, which comes in Brandon Summer Fair week.

Lawrence Sells Good Mare

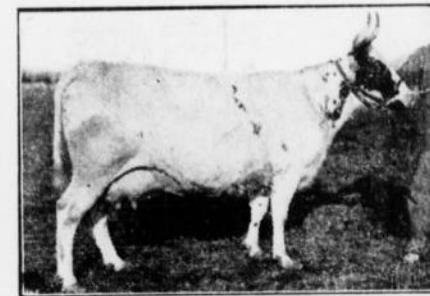
At the Edmonton Spring Show last month, Lawrence Bros., Vera, Sask., sold their good Clydesdale mare, Unity Daisy, second in the brood mare class, to Lawrence Rye, Edmonton, Alta.

Shorthorns Report Progress

The Kisby and Arcola districts have formed a strong Shorthorn club with a good membership. Jas. B. Davidson, of Carman, Man., the western representative of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and the field representative of the Merchants Bank, addressed an enthusiastic meeting of Shorthorn men in Kisby, a couple of weeks ago. The facilities offered by the Merchants Bank to boys and girls who wish to own a calf of their own, is going to enlist quite a number of youthful stockmen in these districts under the banner of the red, white and roan.

Good Ayrshire Records

Two new Canadian records for four-year-old Ayrshires have recently been made by the University of British Columbia. Finishing her year's work on February 7, 1920, the cow, Evergreen Maid of Beauty 2nd, achieved the distinction of being the first four-year-old Ayrshire in Canada to make 16,000 pounds milk in one year. Her year's record stands 16,208 pounds milk and 631 pounds fat, thus topping the previous record for her class by 35 pounds. She was bred by the Edenbank



Scotch Bred and Milking Shorthorns

We are offering for sale a number of imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show heifers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year-olds, and comprises sons and grandsons of Gainford Marquis, Imp., Oakland Star, Imp., and Right Sort, Imp. Inspection cordially invited. Write and tell us what you want. JAS. BOUSFIELD & SONS, MACGREGOR, MAN.



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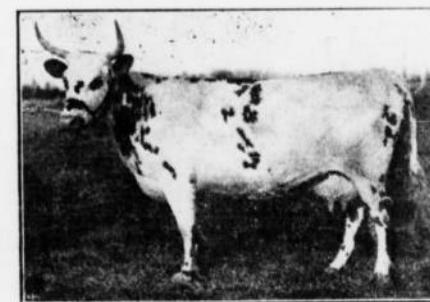
Aberdeen-Angus on the Range

The X.I.T. Ranch used 5,000 bulls of the three breeds in Texas to demonstrate to the world that Aberdeen-Angus are superior on the range, and that there is nothing to the old canard that Aberdeen-Angus do not get as many or more calves than the bulls of other breeds when used under range conditions. The grand champion ear lot at the 1919 International fair at Portland, 1918; Salt Lake City, 1919; Oklahoma City, 1918; Jacksonville, Fla., 1919; Fort Worth, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1913, and 1914, were the same kinds. Top market cattle at Seattle annually come from the Aberdeen-Angus. Write for "Aberdeen Angus as Range Finders."

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n.
817 GG Exchange Avenue, Chicago.



Evergreen Maid of Beauty 2nd, 43872. R.O.P. at four years, 16,208 pounds milk, 631 pounds fat. Owned by the University of British Columbia.



Grandview Polly, 53151. R.O.P. at four years, 13,334 pounds milk, 655 pounds fat. Owned by the University of British Columbia.

Farm, at Sardis, and belongs to a family that, for many generations has been bred by Mr. Wells, and stands very high in his estimation.

For only a month, however, did Evergreen Maid of Beauty 2nd hold undisputed sway throughout Canada in her class. Her stable-mate, Grandview Polly, completing her test on March 3, produced for the year 13,334 pounds milk and 655 pounds fat, and by so doing exceeded in fat by 24 pounds her stable-mate and nearest competitor, and claims the title of champion four-year-old butter-fat Ayrshire for Canada.

Grandview Polly, was bred by Shannon Brothers, and is a grand-daughter of Springhill Live Wire, one of the greatest sires of production the breed has ever known.

Portage to Have Calf Club

F. W. Crawford, secretary of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, has recently visited Portage la Prairie, where he met a large number of the Aberdeen-Angus breeders of the district and discussed with them the advisability of forming a local breeders' club and a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus calf club. After the matter had been thoroughly discussed it was decided that an Aberdeen-Angus club be formed. The Central Manitoba Aberdeen-Angus Club was the name selected for the breeders' club, and Harry Leader, of Portage la Prairie, was elected president. Other officers elected were Gordon Snider, vice-president; E. G. Wood, the district representative secretary, and Floyd Bradley, Jas. McCartney, Chas. Askin and J. M. Allardycy were elected directors.

Saskatoon Cattle Sale

The entries for the Saskatoon pure-bred cattle sale, which is being conducted by the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association, will number about 120 head—just a nice number to make a successful sale. Shorthorn, of course, are the most

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the cow*

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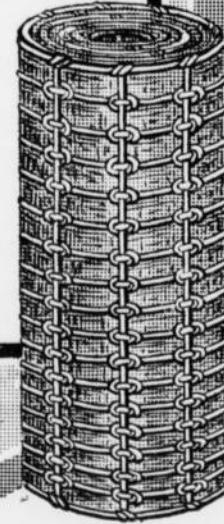
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Lacombe, Alta., May 26th to 28th

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81 Herefords**

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E. L. Richardson, Sec. and Mgr. Dir.,
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numerous, followed closely by the Aberdeen-Angus, who have a larger number of entries than the Hereford. There will be at least ten Red Poll bulls, and a number of Red Poll females, and quite a turnout of Holstein and Ayrshire bulls.

The quality of the sale should be high, as most of the prominent breeders in the province are contributing to it, such as R. A. Wright, Drinkwater; John Brandt, Edenvold; B. D. Smith, McLean; and many others including a number of new breeders.

The sale dates, June 2 and 3, are at a very convenient time for farmers who wish to purchase bulls, as seeding should be over by that date, and the breeding season not yet started. J. G. Robertson, the secretary, expects a very good attendance at the sale.

Lacombe Sale

The largest bull sale ever held in Lacombe will be held by the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association on May 26 and 27. Last year 61 Shorthorn bulls were offered as against 158 entered this year; 65 Herefords were offered as against 81 this year, and Aberdeen-Angus, eight last year, 62 this year, making a total of 134 offered last year, and over 300 offered this year.

In addition to using all of the stable accommodation available at the Lacombe Agricultural Society's grounds, about 150 bulls will have to be stabled under canvas. These bulls are contributed from all parts of Alberta, and will include some excellent herd headers, as well as range bulls. The judging will take place on Wednesday morning, May 26, and the sale will start with Shorthorns at 1:30 p.m. the same day, and will be continued on the 27th. The Shorthorns will be sold first, then the Aberdeen-Angus, and then the Herefords.

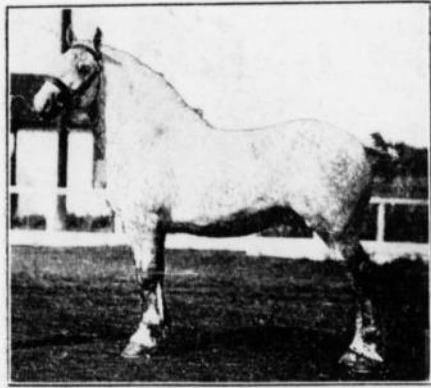
It is expected that special passenger rates will be in force from Alberta points, Calgary and north, and definite information regarding this will be given in the next issue.

Clark and Sims' Sale

Holstein men will regret to learn that owing to Mr. Sims continued ill health, this firm will shortly give up their business. No definite announcement has yet been made but it is believed that a complete dispersion is planned. Messrs. Clark and Sims have collected a very fine bunch of cattle, their winnings on the big fair circuit last year testify to the merits of the herd. It was this firm which brought to the west the young bull, Sir Francy Netherland Abbekirk, undefeated junior champion of 1919. Manitoba men are laying plans to keep this herd within the province. Further announcement will be made in The Guide in due course.

Doune Lodge Clydesdales

The well-known Doune Lodge Clydesdale establishment at Arcola, Sask., are offering for sale at attractive prices, a number of three and two-year-old stallions by such sires as Baron of Arcola, renowned as the best sire of geldings in Canada today, also



Paul, sold by Layzell & Parr, for \$10,000, September, 1919.

one by Clive, by the well-known Scottish Highland winner, Revelanta. These young stallions possess remarkable quality of underpinning, they are well-grown and in good condition, and should make both good stock horses and show propositions, and are recommended to anyone looking for high-class stock-getters. As Mrs. Bryce is reducing her holding at Doune Lodge, with the intention of retaining only a selected number of high-class females, she is putting on the market the choice of this well-known stud, comprising imported mares and the daughters and grand-daughters of imported mares, many of them well known in the Canadian show rings in recent years. One of the good stock horses is also for sale, and some big well-bred yearling colts. There is a fine opportunity offered here to get into some real good foundation stock, bred in the purple, and possessing the size, substance and quality demanded in the present day Clydesdale.

R. J. Scott to Sell Shorthorns

R. J. Scott, of Lacombe, Alta., will sell 75 head of good Shorthorns, comprising bulls, cows, heifers and calves, at the fair grounds, Lacombe, on Friday, May 28, 1920, the day after the annual bull sale. W. D. Reid, of Lacombe, will sell pure-bred Herefords on the morning of the 28th, and Mr. Scott's sale of Shorthorns will start at one o'clock in the afternoon. Among the good bulls which Mr. Scott purposed disposing of at this sale will be the five-year-old imported Conscript,



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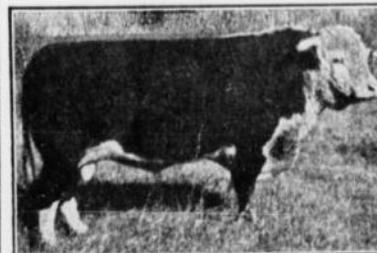
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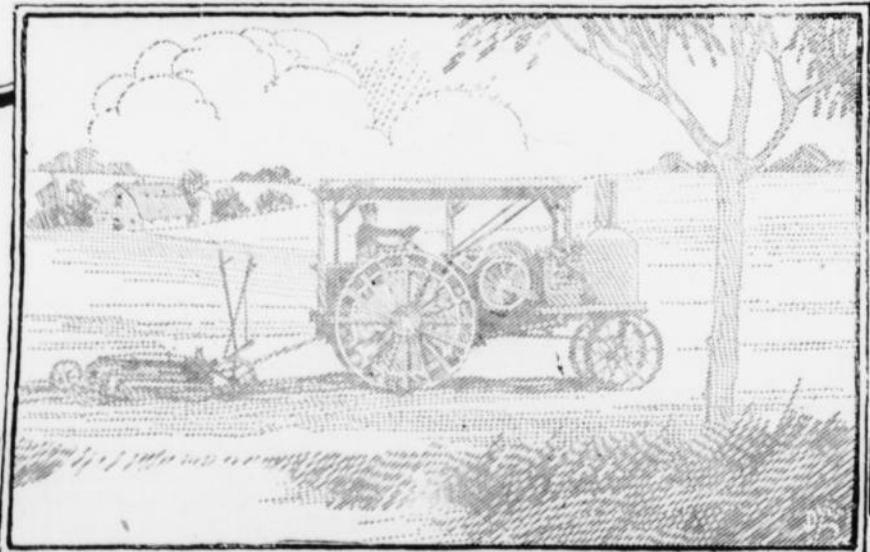


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Business and Finance

Agricultural Co-operation in England

OME account of the striking development of agricultural co-operation in England during the last year will be of interest to the wider circle of agriculturists. Much was heard of the word "reconstruction" during the last stages of the war and for the first few months following it, but it is difficult to point to any great achievements in this direction in most departments of national life. It is pleasant to be able to say that agricultural co-operation is an exception. The progress made during the past 12 months has been little short of phenomenal compared with the previous rate of growth.

Prior to the armistice, besides a certain number of co-operative dairy societies, some co-operative slaughterhouses, and a large number of small societies dealing with eggs, poultry, fruit, market-gardening and allotments, there were only six or seven large co-operative farmers' societies for the purchase of raw materials (feeding stuffs, fertilizers, seeds, machinery, etc.), which covered but a fraction of the country. In other districts there were either under capitalized and struggling societies, or no societies at all.

An Uncertain Future

The prospects of English farming after the war have been by no means clear. There has been an unstable market in farmers' requirements, and a feeling of uncertainty as to what will happen when control is removed in the various branches of the industry. The introduction of the minimum wage and of standardized working hours into agriculture has introduced a factor the future effect of which it is impossible to calculate. The prospect of severe competition from imported food is always present in the farmer's mind. In spite of governmental assurances the farmer is for all these reasons justly apprehensive as to the future of his industry, in some cases even to the extent of fearing a return to the hard times experienced between 1880 and 1900.

The result has been to make him incline his ear favorably to the claims of co-operative trading, which lead to a real economy in production and a more advantageous system of marketing his produce. The fact that most other businesses have, during the war, made themselves strong by amalgamations and combines has helped in this process, for nowhere are there more combines, rings and cartels than in the agricultural trade.

Buying and Selling

The position was admirably put in a letter to a leading farming paper recently: "What is and has been," asks the writer, "the position of the isolated independent farmer working his business as a private trader? He buys a machine here, an implement there, a few tons of cake or artificial manure somewhere else, a few quarters of seed and feed corn, or a few bushels of small seeds, and so on, in another place. These have all to be sent separately, and, naturally, expensively. To express the matter in a sentence, he is buying retail and at a retail figure. But when he goes to sell his produce the boot is on the other foot; he has to sell to the miller, to the merchant, or to the butcher wholesale, so that the individual farmer, working, selling and buying as a private trader is buying in a retail market and selling in a wholesale one. But as one of a body of farmers under co-operation he has means in his hands of buying as well as selling wholesale."

An Aggressive Campaign

During the year the Agricultural Organization Society, the non-trading and non-political central organization of the agricultural co-operative societies in England and Wales, has held nearly 300 meetings all over the country to make the farmers' co-operative movement national in its scope. Its principal aim has been to establish in every county one or more large and well-capitalized societies for the purchase of the farmers' requirements and the sale of his produce, and in the case of counties where societies already exist

to get them strengthened by increase of capital and unified by amalgamations.

This campaign met with instantaneous success. During the past 18 months societies have been formed in the following counties: Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, Herefordshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Somerset, Dorsetshire, Buckinghamshire, Surrey and Kent. Some of these societies aim at covering the whole of their respective counties. In other cases the counties were already partially covered, or in the case of the larger counties more than one society has been found necessary. Besides these new societies, in certain counties, such as Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire, amalgamations have been placed, and elsewhere the older societies have vastly increased their membership and capital.

Capital Readily Subscribed

The leading farmers through England now take great interest in the movement and the most prominent feature of the campaign has been the readiness of farmers to subscribe sufficient capital, in most cases £20,000 to £50,000, to start their own society on a thoroughly sound basis and be able to afford the best brains in the agricultural trading world for their management.

In January 1920 the societies affiliated to the Agricultural Organization Society included 469 trading societies dealing in farm requirements and produce, and 920 small-holder and allotment societies. Over one-third of the farmers in England and Wales hold shares in these societies, of which the annual turnover exceeds £10,000,000 sterling.

Co-operative Dividends

All societies are, of course, formed under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts. Share capital is limited to £200 per member; interest is limited to five per cent, or six per cent. A co-operative society exists to make savings rather than profits, but any profits that arise after payment of interests, etc., and adequate provision for the reserve fund, are divided on the well-known co-operative principle, that is, in proportion to the business which each member has done with his society.

A further enlightening fact is that the Agricultural Wholesale Society formed two years ago to act as the co-operative wholesale society and the central trading body for agriculturists, has had a growth commensurate with the growth in the counties. It is equipped not only to buy farm requirements in bulk, whether at home or overseas, for distribution to the individual societies, but also to dispose of their united produce in the great markets of the world. The whole of its shares are owned by the agricultural co-operative societies in the country, and its profits go back to the member societies in proportion to the volume of their trade with it.

Post Office Savings Bank

The amount on deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada, on January 31 last, was \$31,903,915.28. Deposits during January were \$597,100.47, and in addition \$9,602.19 was transferred from the Post Office Savings Bank of the United Kingdom to the Post Office Savings Bank of Canada. Withdrawals during the same month were \$1,409,435.77, and interest allowed to depositors on accounts closed during the month amounted to \$22,510.67.

Melons for Bank Shareholders

Three leading Canadian banks have recently announced a forthcoming issue of additional capital stock, and in each case the terms of the issue are such as to amount practically to the distribution of an extra dividend. The Bank of Montreal is issuing \$2,000,000 of new stock, which will be sold to the present shareholders at \$150, in the proportion of one share of the new stock for every ten shares now held. As the present market price of Montreal stock is around \$210, this means a benefit of \$60 for every ten shares held, or \$6.00 a share. The Royal Bank has announced the issue of \$5,400,000 of new stock to present shareholders at \$150, the

TO THE PUBLIC

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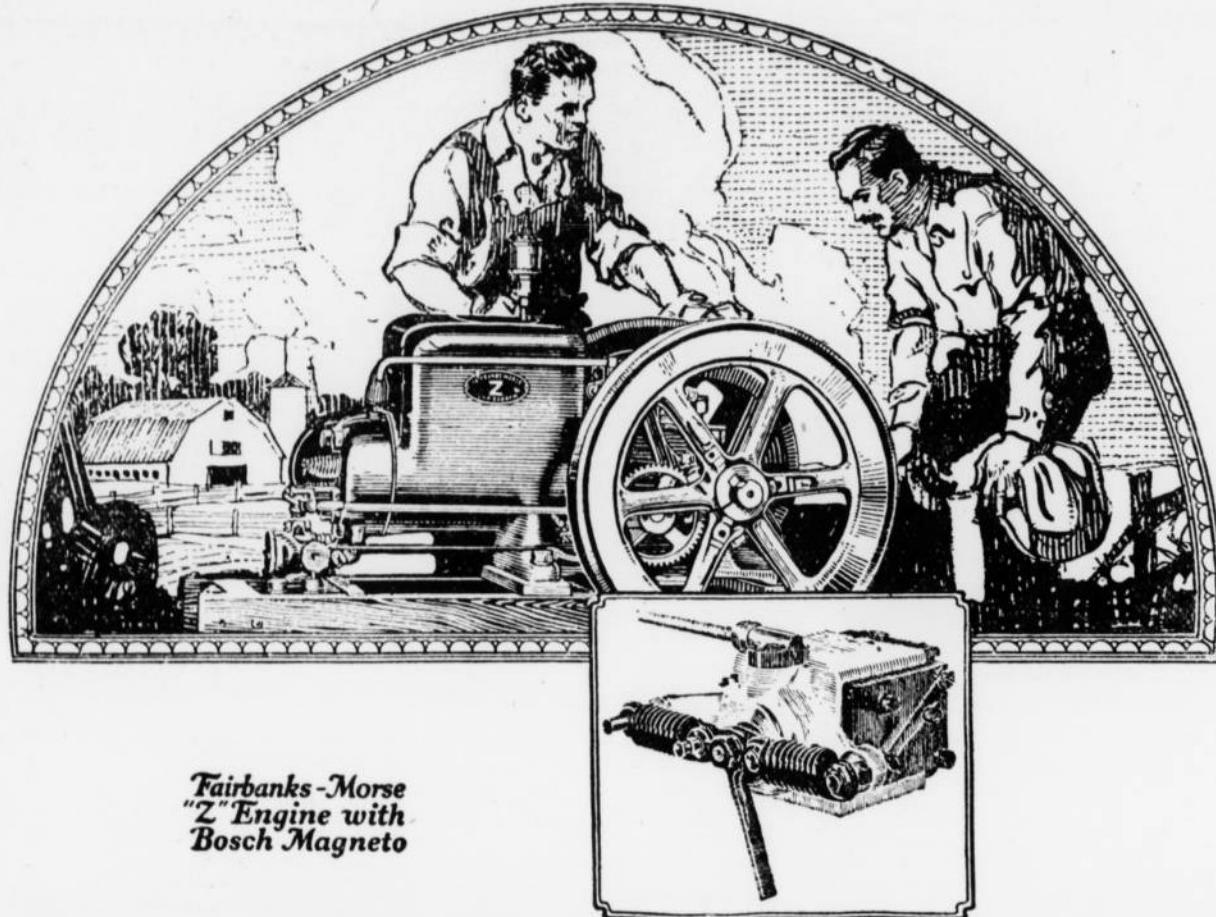
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This little  mark on the back of the cloth inside the garment is your guarantee of the genuine.

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STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA
Main Office: Winnipeg, 435 Main St.
Branch: Portage Avenue (opposite Eaton's).

market price being \$220. One share of the new stock is offered to every holder of five shares of the present stock, so that the "melon" in this case is \$14 per share.

The Merchants Bank is also making an issue of \$2,100,000, which will bring its paid-up capital up to \$10,500,000. This will be sold to present shareholders at \$150 in the proportion of one share to every four now held. With Merchants Bank shares selling around \$188, this will benefit present shareholders to the extent of a little less than \$10 for each share now held.

As a result of these announcements there has been considerable activity on the stock exchanges in the bank shares affected, and small advances in price have been recorded in each case.

Will Lumber Come Down?

The above is a question which many people both in the cities and on the farms, would give a good deal to be able to answer with an absolute certainty that their answer was a true one.

There is much building that should be done to house people, stock and implements, and much of it is being postponed in the belief that present high prices cannot continue. The Western Lumberman, which represents the manufacturing, wholesale and retail lumbering interests of British Columbia and the prairie provinces, may be prejudiced on this point, but its opinion at any rate is worthy of consideration. This paper says:

"There is a prevalent idea that the price of lumber is sure to start tobogganing, and it would be well for those who are in need of lumber to view the situation through different glasses before they arrive at a conclusion of that kind. There has been, it is true, in the last month or two, a tendency to softer prices, but that, in our opinion, was a mere flash in the pan. There is, so far as we can see, no justification for the belief that the figures will tumble. If they do, a miracle will have happened."

Sawmills Want Profits

"The big sawmills on this coast have not installed the most expensive equipment and are not paying their employees such a high rate of wages to, ultimately, reduce the price of their products. That would be a suicidal policy, and one that would land the manufacturers in a hole within a very short time. Lumber, like many other commodities, was being sold for many years, at prices that were inadequate to meet the cost of production, and it is the veriest nonsense to suggest that, because it has reached a point that it never attained before, that it will topple before long."

"Those who argue that way have little or no idea of what they are talking about. And, furthermore, if there are any dealers who have been deluded into believing that it is only a matter of time before the prices drop, they should disillusion their minds of that idea in quick order. Consumers, too, should know that the market, instead of sagging, will probably harden. All talk of embargoes, ultimatums, and so forth, are sheer nonsense. Nothing of that kind is likely to happen and the sooner everyone concerned realizes that, the better will it be for them."

Victory Bonds Down Again

Montreal, May 5.—The Victory Loan Special Committee last night made the following announcement:

"In order to meet prevailing market conditions the Victory Loan Special Committee announce the following revision of prices for Victory Bonds:

Maturity	Net price to seller	Price to buyer
1922	98	99
1923	98	99
1927	98½	99½
1933	98½	99½
1937	100	101
1924	97	98
1934	95	96

The price scale, as adjusted on April 27 last, and announced in last week's Guide, and the new prices follow:

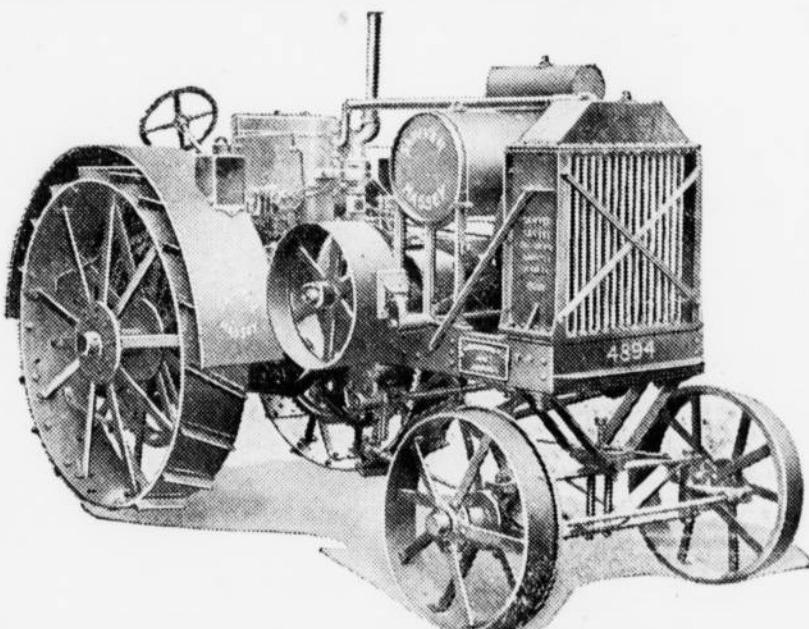
	Old Prices	New Prices
1922	98½ - 99½	98 - 99
1923	98½ - 99½	98 - 99
1927	99 - 100	98½ - 99½
1933	99½ - 100½	98½ - 99½
1937	101 - 102	100 - 101
1924	97½ - 98½	97 - 98
1934	96 - 97	95 - 96

It takes a long lease of time to create confidence in a product. Since 1836, over eighty-four years, the

Sawyer-Massey Co.

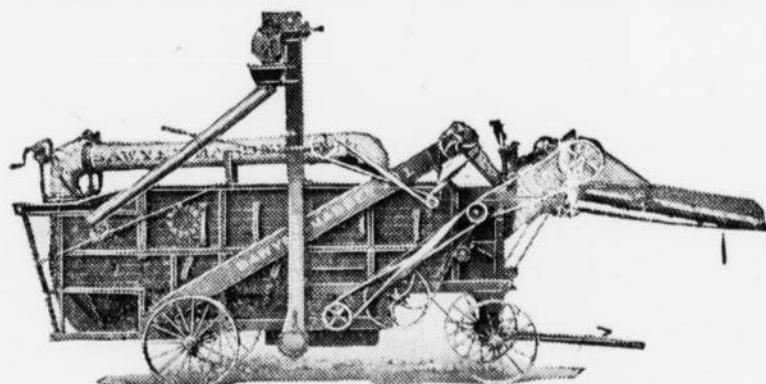
have convinced their customers that this confidence has not been misplaced.

In every machine manufactured by the above Company, eighty-four years of experience is built. There is no secret in building machines, these can be duplicated. But the many years of experience in design and construction, together with studying the requirements of their customers, cannot ever be duplicated.



Sawyer-Massey 11-12 Kerosene-burning Tractor.
For larger sizes see our 20-40 and 25-50. All four-cylinder, valve-in-head motors.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OF OUR 1920 MODELS



Left Side of No. 1 and No. 2 Separators.
No. 1.—22-inch Cylinder and 36-inch Body.
No. 2.—28-inch Cylinder and 44-inch Body.

For larger capacity we can furnish our **GREAT WEST** in Various Sizes

Consult our nearest dealer or write any of the following branches where we carry a full line in stock

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If your neighbor
with a can or two
can make his "old bus"
look like new—so can you

You can do it in a jiffy with
Lowe Brothers' Automobile
Varnish Colors.

You can do it in one day,
and use it the next—if you
need to. No particular trick
in doing it.

Just see that your car is
clean and dry, and as little
dust flying as possible; and
then take a brush and start in.

You will be surprised how it
goes on like melted butter, and
the way it smooths up itself,
to a beautiful mirror gloss.

Don't let anybody palm off
any other auto finish on you.
None other, does what this
one will do.

It is sold by the one best
dealer in each town. Buy a
can or two. Make "the old
bus" look new.

Lowe Brothers Limited
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Paints



Canada's Best Poultry Fencing

The shut-in and shut-out Fencing—a poultry fence strong enough to withstand the combined weight of two big horses. And that without a top or bottom board either. Our lock is the secret of its strength—a real protection to large fowls and little chicks too. If you are interested in such fencing, write us. Ask for our literature. We also manufacture farm fence and ornamental fencing and gates. Dealers nearly everywhere. Live agents wanted in unassigned territories.

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Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

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said Lord Leverhulme when asked his method of getting greater production.

Let a "London" Engine do the hard work. You'll find it in

"Your RIGHT arm of Power"

You know that vertical type engines are used in all autos because they have proven best. Well, the "LONDON" is that kind of engine. No tank, no packed joints, no freezing—a compact, simple, willing worker, and a giant for power. Fully guaranteed and moderately priced.

Write for Folder.
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BOOK REVIEW

Essays on Wheat

OVER 300,000,000 bushels of Marquis wheat, with a market value of about \$630,000,000, were produced in North America in 1918.

Out of 162,000,000 bushels of wheat grown in the three prairie provinces of Canada in that year 130,000,000 bushels were of the Marquis variety, the value being approximately \$260,000,000. The growing of Marquis instead of Red Fife in that year meant an increase of 16,000,000 bushels, valued at \$32,000,000 to the farmers of the Canadian west. The annual increase in returns due to the growing of Marquis over a period of years has averaged about \$15,000,000. The increased returns due to the use of Marquis instead of Blue Stem, Velvet Chaff and other varieties in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, was estimated at \$30,000,000 in 1918. All these enormous volumes of wheat and the great increases in the returns to wheat growers which have resulted from the introduction of Marquis lay potentially

in a single grain planted in an experimental plot at the Central Experimental Farm in 1903, by Dr. Charles E. Saunders.

The romantic story, for it is a romantic story, of the discovery and rapid spread of Marquis wheat, until it has become one of the greatest food plants in the world, is told in the third chapter of Essays on Wheat, by A. H. Reginald Buller, professor of botany at the University of Manitoba. "The heart of what I wish to say is told in the chapter on The Discovery and Introduction of Marquis Wheat," says Professor Buller, in the preface to his essays. The chapter is, in reality a tribute to the genius of Dr. Saunders: "Well may this country be proud . . . of Dr. Saunders, whose skill and patience triumphed over all the difficulties that presented themselves, and who, in a remarkably short time after his appointment as Dominion cerealist, gave to the farmer the great gift of Marquis wheat," says Prof. Buller. "There are few men in Canada who can look the whole world in the face and honestly say that by their efforts they have enriched their country by at least \$15,000,000 a year. But such a man is Dr. Saunders, whose labors exemplify public service at its best."

The work of Dr. Saunders reflects credit on the Dominion Experimental Farms. There is no doubt but that the entire expense of organizing the system and maintaining it up to the present time is more than offset in an average year by the increased returns secured from the substitution of Marquis wheat for Red Fife and other varieties, which it has displaced to an extent of 80 per cent. The good things which Professor Buller has to say of the system are, therefore, fully justified by the facts. The developments which led up to the engagement of Dr. Saunders as Dominion cerealist, the way in which Marquis was discovered, how its merits proven by experiment, and how it spread until it is the most widely-grown variety of hard wheat on the continent, is interestingly told. A short biographical sketch of its discoverer, with an account of other outstanding varieties of cereals which he has originated, is also given. The chapter makes interesting reading, and is a valuable contribution to the literature that is being built up around this great food-producing plant.

No less interesting is the chapter on The Early History of Wheat Growing in Manitoba. This essay contains a vivid account of the vicissitudes of the Selkirk settlers in their early attempts at wheat growing, which date back to 1813. Failure followed failure. Floods, grasshoppers, mice and the minions of hostile trading companies combined to dishearten the hardy pioneers, but finally success crowned their efforts. The chapter throws an illuminating sidelight on the history of Western Canada's first permanent settlers. A chapter is given to a description of wheat marketing as carried on in Western Canada today, with a detailed account of all the stages the grain passes through from the time it leaves the farm until it reaches the flour mills or is loaded into boats at the head of the lakes. A section also briefly touches upon the rise of the farmers' movement.

The fourth chapter treats of the Origin of Red Bobs and Kitchener, and of Seager Wheeler's painstaking work on his farm at Rosthern. The fifth and final chapter is devoted to the Wild Wheat of Palestine, the prototype of our modern wheats. It contains the story of the search amongst the arid hills of Palestine for this wild form until it was finally found growing on the slopes of Mount Hermon.

Essays on Wheat is not a treatise on wheat growing or marketing. It is not a text book. It is a collection of essays, most entertainingly written, on some of the most interesting phases of wheat history and production. It is the kind of book that the farmer can pick up and enjoy after a hard day on the grain drill or the binder.

Anyone wishing to read Essays on Wheat, by Prof. Buller, can secure it from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, for \$2.75, postpaid.



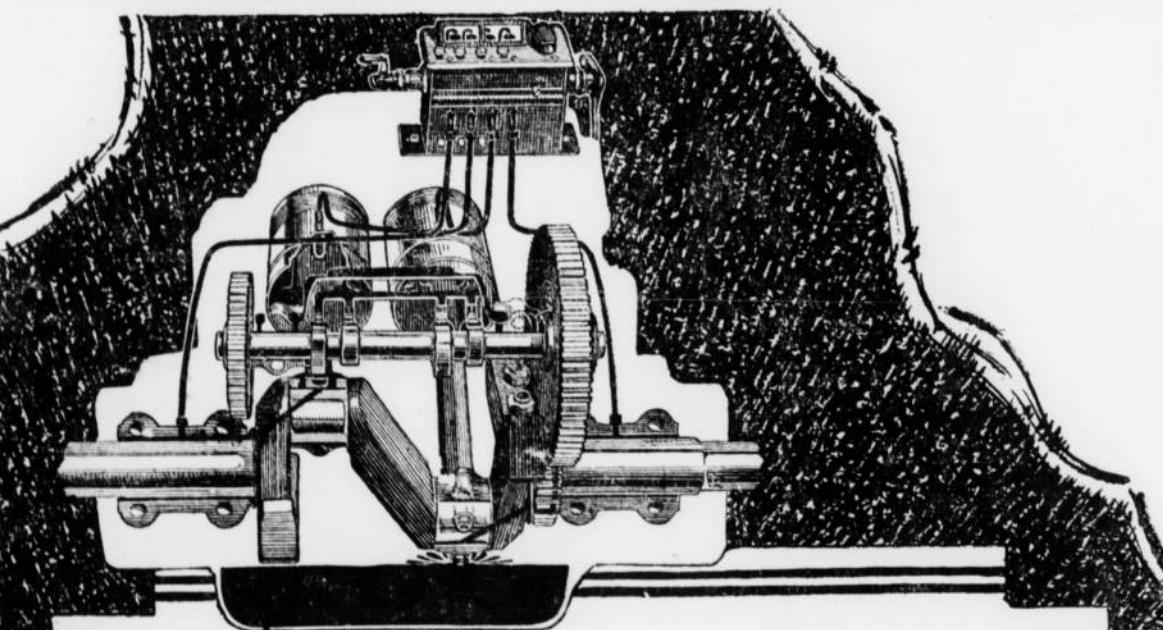
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Double Assurance of Dependable Lubrication

The tractor actually rides on a film of oil. On the axles, transmission, shafts, gears, and all the moving, wearing parts, this film of oil must be maintained or trouble and destruction quickly follows.

The more perfect this film of oil is maintained, the more perfect is the operation of the tractor and the longer its life.

The Rumely OilPull motor is distinguished above other tractor motors because it gives twice the assurance of perfect lubrication—because it has two main systems of lubrication rather than one.

First, there is provided the positive, force-feed, fresh oil, Madison-Kipp mechanical lubricator which pumps a continuous flow of fresh oil to all the major

moving parts—cylinders, pistons, crank shaft, crank shaft bearings, etc.

Second, the designers of the OilPull, to insure unquestioned dependability of lubrication, have added the splash system which throws a constant spray of oil to all the moving parts within the motor.

And this dual lubrication system is but one of the many features responsible for the OilPull's remarkable record of performance—which makes the OilPull supreme in quality, and cheapest in cost per year of service.

Four sizes are built—12-20, 16-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H. P.—standard in design. The famous Rumely line also includes five sizes of the time-proved Ideal separators.

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In the University of Ohio Tractor Tests January, 1920, the OilPull broke its own world's record for tractor fuel economy which it had held unbroken for eight years.



ADVANCE-RUMELY

Religion and Life

*The Love of a Mother—A Sermon for Mother's Day—By Rev. H. D. Ranns
Text. Matthew xv., 22 to 28*

ON Sunday last the Canadian Christian churches celebrated Mother's Day. It seemed to me that a simple and, one hopes, helpful sermon on that subject would be fitting.

This incident of the Syrophenician woman and Jesus provides us with one of the most remarkable instances of the persistence of faith recorded in the Bible. About the only comparable instance is the struggle that Jacob had with the angel at Peniel when he declared, "I will not let thee go except thou bless me." In this incident of the woman her faith was tested and tried apparently with the utmost severity. A Greek woman, a heathen in religion, she has yet sufficient faith in Jesus to believe that He can cure her daughter of a very grievous illness and approaches Him, beseeching Him to have mercy. At first He appears stern and forbidding and rejects her request. It is very remarkable that the Lord, who was usually so ready to relieve distress of any kind, was so harsh on this particular occasion. Even when she falls at His feet and cries for help for her tortured daughter, He replies, "Let the children first be filled, for it is not meet to take the children's bread and cast it unto dogs." By children, Jesus meant the children of Israel and the saying is on the surface a very hard one to bear. Much depends on the way that Jesus said the words, the look on His face and the tone of His voice. The printed page cannot reproduce that and there may be the explanation, for the mother was some way or other emboldened rather than affrighted. She goes on to claim the privileges of a dog. "Well," she answers, "if I am a dog, even dogs get the crumbs from their master's table. Give me even the crumbs of Thy mercy and I shall be satisfied." "Then," said Jesus, "for this saying go thy way. Be it unto thee even as thou wilt. The devil is gone out of thy daughter."

So did mother love on this occasion find the way to overcome obstacles that her daughter might be blessed. I want us to take it as an illustration and a starting point for the discussion of the worth of mother love and the place of the mother in our midst. The incident, after all, is but a vivid picture of a process that is going on all the time. Ever since mankind began its course mothers have been the means of casting out devils in their children, of promoting their best and checking their worst. We cannot estimate how much the world owes to its mothers. It is something to the good that on these succeeding Mother's Days we remind ourselves of the fact that we do owe the mothers of the world a debt at all.

We are all of us, particularly the men folk, apt to forget, to take a mother's anguish, her self-sacrifice, her unwearying love all for granted. We come to think of it as merely the provision of nature—rather a wise one as far as we are concerned—that women should have children born to them and that throughout the unhurrying years they should have the main part of the burden of rearing them. This is another of the wonderful things that custom has managed to render "stale, flat and unprofitable." Yet, if we think of it properly, motherhood is a marvel and the self-denying love of a true mother one of the finest facts of the universe.

Emerson has said, "A sufficient measure of civilization is the influence of good women." The condition of a country may be largely judged by the way it treats its women—and, especially its mothers. Where the men are lacking in thought and consideration for their womenkind, the fibre of a country's life will become hard and coarse and unworthy. But where gentleness and courtesy and fair dealing prevail, men themselves will become better and nobler. Sometimes I have wondered how our prairies come out in this regard and have not been too sure of the answer. Everywhere there are, of course, happy homes where the men are as kindly as woman could wish, but it is impossible to deny that there are

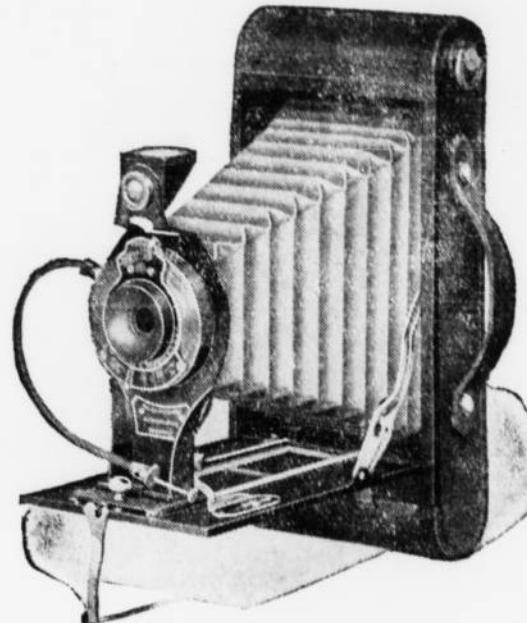
many others where the women are cowed and terror-stricken, domineered over by cruel or thoughtless men, unable to call their souls their own. In these cases the time will come when the men will have a dread account to pay. Nothing can compensate for the lack of happy, God-fearing homes. If the men of the prairie fail as homemakers they may make all the money their hearts could crave and still be poor men.

Society at large is only just beginning to be fair to womankind. Mind you, I said beginning. The laws of the land in relation to the privileges of citizenship and the rights of property are just beginning to rate women higher than animals. When one remembers the disabilities under which women have suffered until recent years, it is a marvel that a much sterner revolt has not been witnessed than any demonstration the world has seen. And the churches cannot take too much to themselves on this score. Even yet some great denominations are worrying as to whether they should admit women to the elementary privileges of church government. Women have done indispensable and glorious work in the church of Christ and have received very little recognition of the fact. Nay, what is more, they have not received the veriest justice. And yet it was the Christ who first gave the impetus to a considerate treatment of woman. In many ways it takes the churches a long time to learn some lessons.

The truth of the matter is that nothing which man can bestow upon the mothers of the race can be too much for their merits. If the women of the race had done nothing else than the training of the children of the world, they would deserve more than we can give. George Herbert once said that in relation to the training of the children one good mother was worth a hundred schoolmasters. This seems rather like the language of exaggeration but the pages of biography would have much to say on behalf of the saying. Read the lives of great men and women and you will be impressed with the number of times there are references to the influence of a godly mother. There is no finer story in religious biography than that of how Monica the mother of Augustine, struggled for his soul, how throughout his ungodly youth, she counselled him, entreated him to turn from evil to good, never ceased for years to pray for him until her prayers were answered in his conversion when he was 33 years old.

An illustration like that should bring to all mothers a sense of the greatness of their opportunity. What these women did you may do. There has been entrusted to you a great opportunity and a grave responsibility. You are the makers of the future of mankind. There is an old proverb that "A fig tree looking on a fig tree becometh fruitful" and so children inevitably improve by virtue of good example. Of all examples they are likely to follow their parents and especially that of the mother. She is the model ever before their eyes and very sharp eyes they are, as parents know. And as these little actors are ever conning their parts, ever imitating their elders, it is the duty of those elders to begin their training very early. A mother asked a certain minister when she should begin the education of her child, then four years old, and the clergyman replied, "Madam, if you have not already begun you have lost four precious years."

Blessed then are the mothers of the race in their opportunity, gravely charged in their responsibility. Despite the cant associated with the saying, "the hand that rocks the cradle" does "rule the world." The rest of us, sons and daughters of mothers, let us remember our debt and repay it as best we may.



3A Folding Autographic Brownie

Characteristic Brownie simplicity of which the 3A Folding Brownie is a striking example, is secured in a logical manner. The equipment includes every requirement for making good pictures—nothing else.

The picture size is $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches—the largest size practical in a hand camera—while clever construction has kept the instrument itself well within the limits of the rain coat pocket.

Rigid factory tests by experts insure a high quality lens and a smooth working shutter at adjustable speeds of 1-25, 1-50 and 1-100 of a second as well as time and bulb action.

It's autographic, of course.

The Price

3A Folding Autographic Brownie with Meniscus Achromatic lens \$17.00

3A Folding Autographic Brownie with Rapid Rectilinear lens \$20.00

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Makers of Paint and Varnish since 1842

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"Save the surface and you save all—Paint & Varnish."

The Countrywoman

New Mental Hospital

THE contract has been let by the Saskatchewan government for the new hospital for the mentally deficient, which is to be erected this summer at Weyburn. It is to cost \$1,492,396.66. In speaking of the absolute necessity of having further accommodation, Hon. A. P. McNab, minister of public works, said: "Before the hospital at Battleford was constructed patients from Saskatchewan were sent to the institution at Brandon, Manitoba. At the time they were removed to Battleford, in February, 1913, 343 were being cared for at a cost to the province of \$343 per day. Since this number were transferred to our own institution the average yearly increase has been about 90, so that today we are caring for 840 people. Of this number about 60 can be classed as feeble-minded and these will be removed to the new institution where special treatment and training will be given them."

"It may be of interest to many to know that Saskatchewan has the lowest percentage of insane of any province in Canada. Taking the population of the province at 744,000, this being the number upon which the last Dominion subsidy was paid, we have one mental defective for every 954 of population, while in some of the other provinces or states it runs as high as one in 400.

"One of the most serious problems which has confronted the officials at Battleford has been the care of patients who are also sufferers from tubercular and other pulmonary diseases.

"In planning the new building the architect has provided spacious and airy quarters with large verandahs facing the south, where patients of this class can be given every care. We hope to have, when this building is completed, an institution second to none in its equipment and facilities for rendering the best care and service to those who may require treatment. At the present time accommodation will be provided for approximately 400, with provision for adding, in the future, two wings similar to those now to be constructed, and each of which will accommodate 200. Plans of the new building were prepared by M. W. Sharon, provincial architect, who has inspected many of the larger institutions in the east, and the most modern methods of treatment in vogue in the best institutions have been adopted. The building is to face east, and will be 980 feet in length. The administration section and the end portions of each wing are two storeys and basement. At the present time it is intended to erect the administration and two wings only, but, as stated before, provision is made in the plan for the erection at a future date of two more storeys, so that the building, when finally completed, will resemble the letter X, with the administration block in the centre."

Woman Urges Government Economy

The following interesting letter was written by a housekeeper in Ottawa, to the Ottawa Citizen, and gives a feminine slant to the question of government expenditure that ought to be good for the souls of government members:

"Editor, Citizen: In anticipation of the time when I shall be able to exercise the privilege of voting for members of the House of Commons, I have been taking a course in legislation as practiced in the House, and, to tell the truth, I often think that I could do better on the floor than some members do. For instance, yesterday's discussion on the proposal to form a commission for the purpose of purchasing supplies for the various departments revealed appalling ignorance on the part of a good many of the representatives of the people."

"Perhaps, sir, I look on it too much from a housekeeper's point of view, and so am inclined to be very careful on expenditure, for I have learned, in the years of my experience as such, to take advantage of every opportunity to make the dollar I expend return the full dollar's worth."

"It is obvious to me that buying

where possible at manufacturers' or wholesale prices, I have an advantage over those who retain the method of purchasing in small quantities, from a retail dealer. To me it seems that as so many supplies are common to all departments, the purchase in bulk ought to lower the price, and at the same time secure uniformity in quality.

"The absurdity of the position taken by some members that these supplies would have to be stored in Ottawa, and from there sent all over the Dominion, demonstrates the want of knowledge of business that very largely prevails among the members.

"Had the Hon. Mr. Ballantyne been in the House at the time, he could have drawn from his experience as former manager of one of the big firms in Montreal, whose purchasing for every department is performed by a special staff.

"To say that the railway and marine supplies should be included in the work of the commission seems ridiculous, when one takes in the fact that for the rolling stock alone it takes expert knowledge as to the quality and quantity of material, such as no ordinary man could give, and these supplies must be purchased in markets all over the world. With the exception of some things in the department of agriculture, all other

of agriculture, made the announcement.

During the year many miscellaneous matters are referred to the department, and in order to get the greatest efficiency and effectiveness, the minister has decided to organize the new position of secretary, with Miss Cummings in charge.

The appointment of Miss Cummings, stated one of the officials of the department, is a very popular one, and comes as a reward well merited. During her period of service, Miss Cummings has proved an efficient and capable official and the general knowledge of the work of the department which she has acquired will be of inestimable value in carrying out the new policy inaugurated by Hon. Mr. Hamilton.

Care of War Graves

A recent despatch from London states that the war graves commission has decided unanimously on absolute uniformity of headstones for the graves of every man and woman who was killed or who died in the war. A plain design in Portland stone has been selected, recording the name, regiment and rank, symbol of religious faith and the inscription which Kipling chose—"Their Name Lives Forever"—with room at the foot of the stone for an inscription limited to 66 words, to be



Spring Color

Margaret Minaker

Golden-green goslings,
Soft, downy, and queer,
Nothing was ever
So fluffy and dear,
Or wondrously colored—
Little feet pink,
Black eyes for accent,
Like touches of ink.

No wonder, old goose,
You're so anxious to claim them.
What a family to raise!
Now, how will you name them?

To the pond lead the youngsters,
Your proud neck curved high,
There they'll float, grey-green cloudlets,
On a blue, mirrored sky.

department supplies are the ordinary ones.

"Brooms were mentioned. Do not the members know that in purchasing brooms for a large corporation they are not stored by that corporation, but are shipped direct from the factory to the place of demand?

"The unwisdom of each department purchasing for itself is obviously more expensive, and gives opportunity for the purchasing agent in each department to favor his particular friends, whereas the commission, presided over by a member of the government, would be a responsibility that could be questioned as to the wisdom of any course taken by it by the House itself.

"Perhaps, as some members are afraid of commissions (army or otherwise), the bill might be called The Purchasing Board, or Expenditure Control, anything at all, so long as the work of reducing cost is effected.—Housekeeper"

New Woman Secretary

Miss Isabelle Cummings, last week, was appointed secretary of the department of agriculture, provincial government of Saskatchewan, and has the distinction of being the first woman in Canada to be appointed to such a position. M. Hamilton, the new minister

sired in order to provide the constituent social measures which are basic in the solution of this problem.

(4) To promote such legislative, social and administrative reforms as are relevant to the foregoing aims and objects.

(5) To provide accurate and enlightened information as to the prevalence of these diseases, and as to the necessity for early treatment.

(6) To promote the provision of greater facilities for their treatment.

(7) To increase the opportunities of medical students, practitioners and trained nurses for the study of these diseases.

(8) In addition, to assist the Provincial Bureau of Public Health of Saskatchewan by every means possible in carrying on this campaign.

On Making Beds

In making beds occupied by the sick or injured there are certain rules by no means confined to hospitals. It is possible to be very comfortable indeed in a home many miles away from any hospital. But many poor sufferers are compelled to lie day after day in beds that are badly made, full of wrinkles and very often far from immaculate. If you have ever been ill you will know how comfortable a smooth, clean bed is. Everyone does.

I recall a case upon which I was once sent, which illustrates my point. The woman was suffering from acute tonsilitis. It was a sultry August day, yet she was wrapped in blankets, the windows were closed, and the poor woman was struggling for breath. A well-meaning relative sat in the hot, stuffy room with the blinds pulled down and wrung her hands helplessly. The bed was a mass of blankets and wrinkles, the bed linen fit only for the wash-tub.

The patient was lifted into a chair, the bedding removed, the mattress turned, the pillows beaten up and put into clean slips, the windows opened wide.

A flannelette sheet went over the mattress first. Blankets, in summer at least, are too irritating to the skin, particularly when the skin is burning with fever. A clean sheet, well tucked in at the foot of the bed followed. The second sheet was also securely tucked in at the foot of the bed, but left free at the sides. This completed the bed preparation, in that instance. While the scandalized relative predicted sudden death from catching cold, the poor sufferer was rescued from her muffling blankets, a thin gown substituted for the rough flannel one she wore. Even without the bath she needed so badly, the woman, well bolstered up on pillows slept for several hours, her first sleep for several days. Her struggle for breath was as much due to the lack of air in the room and the fact that she had only one pillow, as it was to her throat condition. And in the home where sickness is, it is so often that way. A patient is "tired of the bed." Haven't you often heard that remark and wondered helplessly what to do?

This is where the extra pillows help. Keep clean, dry slips on them. Turn them and shake them up often. If you have a limited supply of pillows, cushions will do as well, only put them into pillow slips. A pillow under the knees helps wonderfully. Take it away after a few hours and the change of position rests just as much. Slip a little pillow under an aching back. If a patient is tired lying down, raise him comfortably on several pillows. Pile the pillows one on top of the other, instead of trying to shape them into a "nest" that wears the spine instead of resting it. Always support the knees with a pillow when a patient is raised upon pillows.

Be sure the sheets are clean and smooth. After meals, be sure there are no crumbs in the bed. Keep a patient comfortably warm, always, but avoid a weight of bedclothes that make breathing difficult and tires the sufferer.

Don't prop a patient up too long at a time. And if you use a hot-water bottle, be very sure that it does not leak.—Jessie Leitch.



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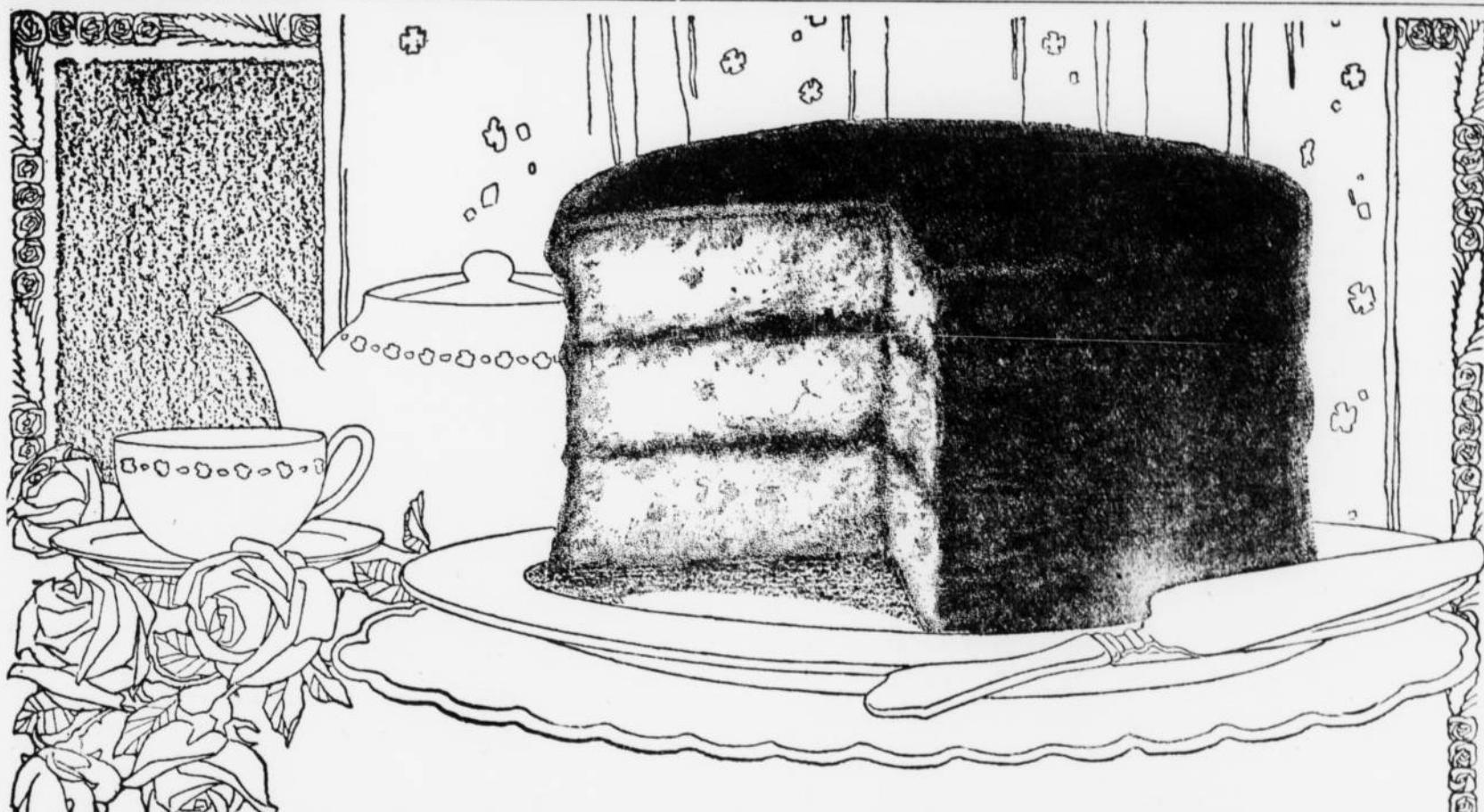
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Our Junior Clubs

A New Department

HERE are now enough junior Clubs in the three prairie provinces to warrant us in opening a new department for their reports. This week we are giving the entire space devoted to Farm Women's Clubs to the juniors, for two reasons; in the first place the junior clubs are really the handiwork of the women's clubs, and in the second place, we are celebrating the opening of the new department by giving the juniors a "regular spread."

This new department will not be run every week at the beginning, nor on any specified week, but just whenever there is enough material in The Guide office to fill a two-column space. It depends on the juniors themselves just how often the department will run. It keeps 700 women's clubs busy filling six columns a week so we anticipate that the three or four-score junior clubs will manage to fill two columns about every three weeks.

Now it is difficult to tell the juniors just what material will be interesting enough to print. The reports appearing on this page this week are good examples of what we want, for they all tell about the debates, or the contests, of various sorts they are having, and these, of course, are of keen interest to the other junior clubs who are wondering what to do. The work you do, the programs you have, the help you receive from the men's and women's clubs, and the things you do for and with them, and especially how you raise your money, whether your club is for boys or girls, or both; where and when you meet, are all of such interest that The Guide will be glad to publish the information.

Send in your report to the provincial secretary who will send a copy to The Guide office for publication, and another copy to the convener of the young people's work for the province for her information. The provincial secretaries are, for Alberta, Miss Anna Archibald, Lougheed Building, Calgary, Alberta; for Saskatchewan Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Farmers' Building, Regina, Sask.; for Manitoba, Miss Mabel E. Finch, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Guide wishes the juniors every success and hopes that the women's clubs at every point will be successful in organizing and conducting a junior club as a most important part of their work.—Editor, Our Junior Club Page.

Junior Constitution

1. This section shall be known as the Junior Section of the United Farmers of Alberta.

2. It shall be competent for any five juniors, with the assistance of an adult member of the organization, to form a junior branch, which shall be termed a junior local, and be governed by U.F.A. constitution and by-laws.

3. The annual membership fee for junior branches shall be 25 cents, ten cents of which shall be paid to the Central office, and the remainder to defray local expenses.

4. Motto: "Equity."

5. Watchword: "Service."

6. Yell:

Ki Yi, yiddi ki,
Ki Yi Yip,

Farmers, Farmers,
Zip, Zip, Zip.
Juniors, Juniors,
Hip Hooray,

We are the members of the U.F.A.

7. Colors: Blue and gold.

8. Slogan: Organization, education, co-operation.

9. Pledge, the pledge to be taken at initiation ceremony:

I promise to be loyal to the organization and to follow its laws; to strive to become a good citizen and uphold all that is good and noble in the life of the nation."

10. Objects of the organization:

(1) To train for leadership.

(2) To train for citizenship.

(3) To follow more definitely the

four-fold plan of development: educational, vocational, economic, social.

(4) So the young people of the community may come to know each other better, to enrich the

social life of the community and to make life happier and better so that the young people may serve their homes, their communities, and their nation more efficiently.

Why Organize Juniors?

By Margaret Gunn,

Convener Young People's Work, United Farm Women of Alberta

BECAUSE this is the most constructive form of U.F.A. work that we can do; for while we are slowly and laboriously making progress in the senior organizations to the end that a spirit of equity, justice and unselfishness shall permeate and dominate all our activities, we are not sowing good seed in the soil where it will flourish most abundantly, and that is the plastic minds and hearts and spirits of our growing boys and girls.

We can do little with those "who have grown to maturity in the fixed habits of a narrow individualism"; but let us take these citizens of tomorrow, inspire them with the ideals of their own watchword, "Service," train them in habits of co-operation, instill an appreciation of the fundamental principles of our movement, inculcate the idea of a vital and responsible relation between each citizen and the state, high ideals of citizenship and a lofty conception of "government of the people, by the people, for the people," and in a few years we shall have a mighty irresistible force, breaking down the barriers of selfishness and greed, dispersing the forces of autocracy, and ushering in the new era when humanity shall have made democracy safe for the world.

And as we train them to become good citizens, let us see that they become good farmers and farm women as well. We have taken a good deal of satisfaction out of the success country boys have achieved in other walks of life. We point

with pride to the large number of successful statesmen, lawyers, ministers, etc., who began life as country boys. This is all very fine. It demonstrates that our young people are mentally equipped to take an honored place wherever the exigencies of life and duty may lead. But, it is high time we realized the need of these same boys and girls as agriculturists and future leaders of our own organizations.

It is said that "the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts," and we know that preferences and prejudices are formed in youth that a lifetime of effort can not entirely efface. So it rests with us to give a distinct rural trend to these young people, to encourage a love of nature, and an intense interest in agriculture and the business of farming and home-making; and one of the finest ways to do this is by the simple method of ownership or partnership.

Every child loves animals. We are all familiar with the comradeship of a boy and a dog; and this same interest is manifest in a certain degree towards all animals. So, if we give him a calf, or a pig, or better still approach the subject in a business-like way, and make some arrangement for his project, we shall be fostering the love of animals, the spirit of the true farmer.

The care and study involved will be valuable training in many ways. It will teach him to be observant, to try out various plans and so make for originality; will develop initiative and executive ability. Let him keep accurate written account of money and labor involved and he will arrive at an understanding of monetary values which must be acquired some time, and if at an early age, will prove of great value when he reaches maturity and undertakes business on a larger scale. We are all familiar with the thrift campaign in which we are urged to work, and save and invest. Boys and girls are asked to put even the smallest sums to work by buying Thrift Stamps. It is pointed out that if they are to become thrifty, happy, contented, successful men and women, youth is the time to lay the foundation; the time to learn how to earn money, how to spend it wisely, how to invest it properly. In what better way can our young people obtain this knowledge and experience than as boys and girls at home on the farm?

Ownership or partnership in any of the operations of farming is the surest way to induce study of farm stock, grains, grasses and the various forms of farm work. "But," you say, "our boys and girls know all about taking their fathers' colts and calling them their own." We want these colts to be an inspiration to our young people, to have them study something cultural, something apart from the ordinary everyday routine of farming.

Is it then more cultural to study Greek roots at a university as part of the training for other vocations than it is to study grass roots at these clubs to prepare for the business of farming?

It depends a great deal on the status of agriculture. Is it an occupation for slaves and menials? Does it belong to those who can't succeed at anything else and so are peculiarly fitted for farming? Do we resent the opprobrious epithet "hay seed," and yet in our hearts acknowledge its application? Or, do we endorse the following definition: "At the head of all science and arts, at the head of civilization and progress, stands not militarism—the science that kills; not commerce—the art that accumulates wealth; but agriculture—the mother of all industry and the maintainer of human life."

If the former attitude be correct then the basis of our work along economic and vocational lines is built on a foundation of sand, and the structure will soon disappear. But if the latter definition be a true one, let us press forward in junior work, encouraging our young people to continue as members of Canada's basic industry, preparing them to play a worthy part in shaping the destiny of our Dominion.

—Margaret Gunn



Margaret Gunn.

Junior Manitobans

Just a word of welcome to our junior members. We are glad you are in our movement. We appreciate the contribution which you have already made to the seniors' programs and we congratulate you who have taken the initiative in our province in forming junior U.F.M.s.

To the rural boys and girls who are not enrolled we would say: "We want you to join us." Anyone can become an associate member by buying a U.F.M. button (25 cents each) and wearing it. The buttons are attractive and the work most interesting.

We hope that you will show your appreciation of the junior department which The Guide has so kindly placed at your disposal by contributing your very best stories to this page. Some suggestions for junior members are:

1. Put on a membership drive, choose sides, and let the losing side entertain the winners.

2. Contribute readings, dialogues, musical numbers, etc., to the senior members' program.

3. Have definite work to do, such as raising funds to supply pictures and games for the school, sew pillowcases and make scrap books for the children's ward in the hospital, correspond with pupils in New Canadian schools, design and write programs for the local and hold "Graduation Day," field days and picnics.

4. Have an associate member act as assistant to the local secretary.—Mabel E. Finch, provincial secretary, U.F.W.M., 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg.

Alberta Junior Conference

During the month of June last year 100 farm boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 20 were given one of the most pleasant and profitable experiences of their lives, when they attended the conference of Young Farm People for one week at the University of Alberta, Edmonton South, arranged by the U.F.W.A., in co-operation with the University. The program covered one week and consisted of lectures on citizenship, agricultural, literature, etc., nature study tramps, and wholesome amusement in the beautiful surroundings of the University.

The total cost of this rare experience to any of these young farm people did not exceed \$10.50. This result was accomplished through a fund contributed by U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals, amounting to \$518.25, which was sufficient to pay the railway fares of all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. delegates to the conference. The \$10.50 covered all expenses of board and lodging at the University.

The Department of Extension of the University have offered to arrange an even better conference along the same lines and they have also increased the accommodation of the dormitories so that twice the number of delegates may be entertained. We cannot afford to have our future citizens denied this splendid opportunity through lack of funds.

By resolution of the Central executive the same plan of defraining the travelling expenses of delegates to the conference is to be followed again this year. All locals of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. are cordially invited to send in contributions to the Central office for the Junior Conference Fund. At least \$1,500 will be required to give the same opportunity to twice the number of boys and girls this year. Last year the expenses of the Leavitt U.F.A. Band attending the conference were defrained by a special collection taken up at all the district political conventions, and the general conference fund did not have to be drawn upon. This fine band of young U.F.A. people was a great attraction at the conference.

It is the privilege of every U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. local to contribute to the Junior Conference Fund, which is now open. We are therefore asking each local to send us a contribution of at least \$5.00 for this purpose. Locals

which plan to send several young people to this conference are requested to contribute \$5.00 for each delegate. Central office is anxious that no boy or girl should be debarred from attending the conference from lack of funds and we know it will be difficult for young farm people in the drought area to raise the money.

The conference will take place during the month of June, the exact date has not yet been fixed. Further details will be given as soon as the arrangements are complete.

Names of all young people who wish to attend the conference should be sent to Central office as soon as possible. All members of junior branches (U.F.A.) junior members of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals, and sons and daughters of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members in good standing are eligible. Only these will receive assistance from the Junior conference Fund subscribed by U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals.

Anything left over from the fund will be carried forward to next year for the same purpose. If the amount subscribed is not sufficient to cover the total travelling expenses of delegates, the money will be applied proportionally among the delegates.

Let every local subscribe at least \$5.00. Send in your contributions and list now, addressed:

Junior Conference Fund,
U.F.A. Head Office,
Lougheed Building,
Calgary.

Pine View Contest

Miss Pearl Elliott, secretary of Pine View Junior U.F.M. and assistant secretary to the senior local has forwarded to the Central office an essay written by a junior member. A prize of a U.F.M. button was presented each of the contestants by the senior local. The essay, entitled, "Why Farmers Organize," is printed below:

"We organize to make ourselves stronger by getting together so as to have more say in the government of our country, so as to be able to say what prices we want for butter, eggs, cattle and produce of every kind. The men and women in cities and towns say what poor houses we have and no comfort, but when they go back home they have electric lights and lots of things we don't get on a farm, but if we get what our stuff is worth, we could have nice things too."

If we were stronger in the government we could tax heavy the empty farms and get more money. If wages and prices were higher the young people would not leave home and farms."—Laura Mills, age 9, grade 5.

Verona Junior Club

The first entertainment which was held under the auspices of the Verona Junior U.F.M. took the form of a Hallowe'en social and proved a great success. Our second, a St. Patrick's entertainment, took place on March 19. For this function the girls wore white middy suits decorated with green shamrocks and green ties. The program consisted of choruses, a play, entitled, "Peggy's Predicament," two dialogues, musical selections, a drill and recitations. Lunch was served at the close. As an admission of 25 cents was charged, we now have funds with which to purchase curtains for the school.

I received a letter from Pearl Elliott, secretary of Pine View Junior U.F.M. today requesting particulars regarding our work.—Madge Hooper, secretary, Verona Junior U.F.M.

Splendid Debate

A social evening and debate was held between the Progress Junior U.F.A. and Junior U.F.W.A. at Oyen. The feature of the entertainment was a debate on the resolution: "Resolved that motion pictures do more harm than good." The speakers for the affirmative were Mildred Cotes and Marian Hess, who ably upheld their side. On the negative were Tom Swindlehurst and George Cordell. It was a very interesting debate, the speakers keeping the audience laughing most of the time. The decision was given in favor of the negative. After the debate games were played and then coffee and sandwiches were provided by the ladies. A very enjoyable evening was spent by all who attended.

—Geo. W. Cordell, secretary, Progress Junior local.

Juniors Have Contest

Our debate and spelling match with Progress Junior U.F.A. came off last Saturday, and victory rested with the Excel local in both contests. There were to be two debaters on each side, but the colleague of George Cordell did not show up, so I dropped my partner, which left the two secretaries against each other. Each of us spoke twice, as if each were two debaters, and as ours was the affirmative I had the come-back. Then in the spelling match the Oyen local was handicapped in having only three members that would spell, so we took three members in order to have even numbers.—Irvine Wright, secretary, Excel Junior local.

Junior Club Briefs

Progress Junior U.F.A. is busy with plans for a baseball team. In fact, a challenge has already been accepted. Preparations are being made to secure sweaters, displaying the name of the local, for the members.—Geo. W. Cordell, secretary, Progress Junior U.F.A.

A cordial welcome is extended to the following new junior locals: Spring Valley—President, Sandford Leader, of Lacombe; secretary, Guy Randall, of Lacombe.

Gopher Head—President, Ruth M. Palmer, Stonelaw; secretary, Goldie, Reid, Hartshorn.

Pine Bluff—Odile Richards, Pine Bluff, secretary.

Social Plains—Edgar E. Jones, Social Plains, president; Clare A. Lyon, Social Plains, secretary.

Stonehenge—John Maximenko, Rumsey, president; E. Mary Richmond, Rumsey, secretary.

The new Queenstown junior branch is desirous of securing a second-hand set of gymnasium apparatus. If preparations for the gymnasium can be carried out, this will prove a very popular attraction. Several members of the senior local wish to join the juniors in order to take advantage of the physical drill. The class is to be divided into seniors and juniors (males) and a ladies' class. The organizers of the local will act as instructors. Regarding this progressive new local, the secretary, J. Kingsmith, Junior, states: "Queenstown comprises a large district and we should have no difficulty in forming a successful club. The club, it is hoped, will fill a much felt want."

On Friday March 12, our teacher, Miss B. Wallace, organized a Junior Grain Growers' Club in our school. We call ourselves The Hustlers and have ten members enrolled, and I am sure we will have more as soon as the rest of the pupils come to school. We like it very much and are going to try very hard and do good work.—Lillian Potts, secretary, Junior Club, Cando, Sask.

Our club has 16 members all together. Mrs. A. R. Moore is our president, Miss Anna Beattie is vice-president. We have five directors. The ages of the members range from 10 to 18. We have got up quite a few programs consisting of singing and speaking. We are now working on another. Our president is giving a "Speaker" book to the best reciter. We have had a try at a debate, and have sent to the Department of Extension for Rural vs. City Life.—Ruth Anderson, Aden Junior U.F.A.

Oyen Junior U.F.W.A. is busy on a quilt, to be raffled off. The girls serve refreshments at each meeting, but these are limited to one article of food and one beverage.

In connection with our work, our president has invited the younger girls to come to her home for sewing lessons every first and third Saturday in each month.—Mrs. Jas. A. McDougall, secretary, Keystone U.F.W.A.

We are trying to form a junior branch.—Mrs. Edith Peterson, secretary, Prairie Rose U.F.W.A.

Fifteen new junior locals have been organized since January 1.

The membership of Nanton Junior numbers 50.



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Care of Mother and Babe

This Article is Specially Written for Mothers Living Far From Doctors and Hospitals—By Dr. Laura S. M. Hamilton

In the following paper I have in mind not women in cities or where medical care is readily obtainable, but rather those cases where the doctor, after the confinement, is of necessity able only to make one or possibly more visits, except in the event of some definitely abnormal conditions arising, and where hospital-trained nurses are not to be had. Confinement being over, the doctor either places or directs the adjustment of the abdominal binder. This bandage should be of unbleached muslin or factory cotton, it should be long enough to surround the body with a few inches to spare, and wide enough to extend from the breastbone to below the hips. The bandage should be rolled, and either slipped underneath the body or the patient rolled half over, and then it is easy to smoothly adjust it. It should be pinned firmly down in the front, beginning at the bottom and working upwards, being careful to have no wrinkles and using plenty of safety pins.

All soiled clothing and bedding should be removed from the bed and from the room at once. If the bed has been made up as suggested in a former article this is but the work of a moment, and the patient may be comfortable and quiet within 15 minutes after the doctor has finished his or her work. Quiet and rest is of the utmost importance at this period. No visitors or excitement should be allowed for at least four days, and then only one or two of the family, and such as are wise, bright, and not loquacious. A cup of tea may be given the patient when she is comfortable and tidy, and then she will probably have a long recuperating sleep, giving the nurse in charge time to attend the baby and finish arrangements for the night. If the woman's hair has been tightly braided in two braids and tied securely before labor pains became severe, it will require no further attention for 24 hours or more, so that the bathing of face and hands is all the toilet that is necessary.

Caring for Mother

The nurse, if not trained, should remember to thoroughly cleanse her own hands before changing the pads for her patient. To use only sterile or boiled water and sterile pads which are better prepared beforehand. Any surgically-cleaned cotton answers, but absorbent cotton as bought at the druggists is best. This should never be removed from the box or unwrapped except when needed, and then only enough torn off for immediate use.

In bathing the privates a basin should be placed under the patient and warm sterile water poured from a pitcher over them. Then they should be wiped off with small pieces of the sterile cotton or absorbent, and the piece at once thrown away, never dipped back and forth. Wiping should always take place from the centre to the circumference, not as is customary in ordinary bathing from without inwards.

The room in which the mother is should be well aired but warm, and she should not be in a draught. If she is chilly some light extra bedding may be given and a hot water-bottle, but she should not be allowed to alarm herself on this account. Only light food should be given the first day, as weak tea, or coffee, bread and butter or toast, bread and milk or cereal. After that an ordinary light, mixed diet can be used, only remembering to eliminate meat while the patient is in bed. To go carefully regarding fruit, watching the effect. Cooked fruit, not very sweet, is best. And thirdly, to give as little fluid as she can manage with, for the first three or four days, so that the milk may not come in with a rush that is painful, and may cause trouble with the breasts. It is best as soon as the milk begins to come, about the second

or third day, to bind the breasts, not tightly, but as a support, laying a piece of cotton between them in front. The "lumps" that are formed in the breasts at this time, and often cause so much pain, and occasionally suppurate, are practically always found at the sides where they hang down. The babe has neither strength nor appetite to empty them at this stage. If a bandage is worn for a few days all these troubles will right themselves after the patient sits up and the baby drinks more. The breast bandage should be sloped out under the arms like a corset-cover, and pinned firmly over the shoulders, and down the front. Both bandages should be loosened every day, the skin beneath bathed and rubbed, and the bandages readjusted.

The bowels and passage of urine should be carefully watched, and any stoppage of either reported at once to the doctor. Only mild cathartics should be used—rhubarb compound, in pills or powder, licorice powder, phosphate of soda, etc. Castor oil should not be given to either mother or babe without definite orders from the doctor, and should not be repeated without his permission. It is to be noted that the after effects of castor oil are to cause constipation, and the effects of salts to lessen the milk. A very good and safe mild purgative that has the advantage of having no other medicinal effect is medicinal petroleum. It is obtainable from the mail order departments of the large stores, if not to be obtained at local druggists.

The patient should be kept in bed from nine to 14 days after labor. She may be allowed to walk in three weeks. She should be well in four weeks, but not do much work for six weeks.

The Baby's Care

Remember, the babe has come from a quiet, warm, dark, moist, home. It has been lying on, or rather in, a water cushion, where every rude motion is softened, where no loud noises penetrate, where no clumsy handling has been suffered. No coarse food has passed those little lips, no poisonous drug has violated the as yet untried and delicate digestive organism, no glaring light has blinded those eyes, no cold or foul air has penetrated the beautiful lacework of the lungs. It has been on earth, yes, but it was very near to heaven, this home beneath mother's heart, where baby has been hidden. He has everything to learn, to cry, to breathe to suck. His whole system of nourishing has been altered. He has to become accustomed to air, light, handling, motion, and a hundred other things. Remember, therefore, to do to that baby as you would wish to be done by under like circumstances.

As a rule, the physician in charge dresses the cord and gives directions concerning future care. The nurse should watch it carefully for any bleeding, otherwise it is better not to meddle with the dressing the doctor has placed for three days. When the baby is washed it can be held so as not to wet the dressing, and if the diaper is carefully adjusted, and the basket or cot very slightly inclined, it will not be wet with urine. Afterwards, sterile gauze or surgically-clean pieces of cotton should be used as on any other open wound. The fashion of drenching the part with any powder or antiseptic is not to be recommended, as it may obscure a slight hemorrhage, and in any case only serves to preserve the cord and thus prevent early separation, which normally occurs about the fifth to tenth day.

There is no need for haste in washing a new-born babe. The mouth and eyes are washed at once with a boracic solution (a level teaspoon to a pint of boiled water), then the babe may be well oiled and wrapped warmly and lightly, and completely, with a bottle

Irritated Itching Skins Soothed With Cuticura



**Bathe With
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Soap
Dry and
Apply the
Ointment**

These super-creamy emollients usually stopitching, clear away pimples, redness and roughness, remove dandruff and scalp irritation and heal red, rough and sore hands. If used for every-day toilet purposes they do much to prevent such distressing troubles. Nothing better, surer or more economical at any price.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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In our showrooms we have a limited number of high-grade used organs in good condition and appearance. Each one has been thoroughly overhauled, and is in perfect working order. Prices range from

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	Octaves	Stops	Reeds	Price
KARN	5	10	4 sets	\$ 50
UXBRIDGE	5	10	4 sets	50
BELL W	6	11	4 sets	55
BELL	6	11	4 sets	80
UXBRIDGE	6	11	4 sets	125
CONLIN	5	16	8 sets	150

You may never again have the opportunity of selecting such a high-grade instrument at such a low price. At these prices they will move quickly. Better write tonight for complete list and full particulars.

"If you haven't the cash we will give you special terms on the instrument you select, and the privilege of exchange on a piano within one year from purchase date."

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NOT A TRAP
No danger to Family or Stock
NOT A POISON
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NOT EXPLOSIVE
The destroyer that gets nothing but Gophers.

Write today for literature and particulars.

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of hot water, also well wrapped, beside it. Thus it may be left for as long as 24 hours in a warm room, only it must be examined every couple of hours and turned to the other side. No little baby should ever be left for a long time without being looked at and turned. A very slight thing will snuff out the little life, and the fashion of putting babies alone in a room all night is one that has been proven to be fraught with great danger.

The first bathing of the baby must be rapid, keeping the body covered and only washing a small portion at a time. The room should be warm. There is no need to use a lot of powder, and a "puff" should never be tolerated. If powder is used a mixture of one-half finely-powdered boracic and one-half corn starch may be dusted on with a piece of absorbent, and dusted off at once, thus only serving to dry the cracks, and never "caking."

The clothes of a young baby should be very simple, of this I will write in a later paper. No bootees should be used, but the feet wrapped in a piece of woolen goods. The band should be adjusted very carefully, loose enough to get four fingers easily beneath it, and only sufficiently snug to hold the dressing of the cord in place. As soon as the cord is healed, woven bands with shoulder straps are preferable. The idea that the band is "a support" is used "instead of a corset," etc., is as dangerous as it is false.

As soon as the babe is washed and dressed it may be put to the breast. This will teach it to suck, help conditions of the mother to return to normal, and draw off nature's purgative for the babe. This is an almost clear fluid that is first in the breasts, and acts on the bowels of the babe to clear it of the meconium, a dark tar-like substance that has accumulated there.

Nothing else should be given the new-born babe except a very little boiled and slightly-sweetened luke-warm water. This is all it needs for the first three days, but it should be put to the breast even then at stated intervals. Never give castor oil or any other medicine, nor catnip tea, nor any such old wives' nostrum. The less nature is interfered with during the early days of childhood the nearer we get to nature's ideal-physical perfection. Everything for the babe should be done by the clock. The bath at the same time each day, water at regular intervals, breast at regular intervals, and presently you will find you can change it at regular intervals. A new-born babe sleeps most of the time for the first weeks. It should, both then and later, be awakened for its nourishment. Presently, with care, one can change it without disturbing it. A baby should not be left to lie with a soiled diaper, unless it is impossible to have the room warm enough to change it in. In any case the buttocks must be very carefully washed and dried after each change. A "scalded" baby should be considered a disgrace to whoever has the care of it.

The eyes of the babe should never be exposed to the glare of artificial light. It should not be kept in a room where a bright light is burning, nor left with the sunshine directly on its face, though the more sunshine there is in its nursery the better.

The less a babe is handled the better. It should be cuddled close during the feeding time, whether this is by the breast or bottle, and held for a few minutes after it has had sufficient. Then it should be moved with as little disturbance as possible by slipping the arm up beneath it and supporting its head in a recumbent position. It should be laid on its right side after feeding. The baby should never be allowed to play with the breast, and is better not under the same covers with the mother when not being fed.

An ordinary clothes-basket, lined by a folded blanket and with a folded blanket (not a feather pillow) for a mattress, is the best bed for the first few weeks. The babe should be well wrapped up in a shawl or little tied quilt, and lightly and warmly covered. It is easy to protect from draft in the basket by covering it entirely with a shawl or other wrap. Such a basket may be placed on the bed or lifted easily from place to place without disturbing the child.

WOMEN BEAT OLD "HI" COST

They use "Diamond Dyes" and Add Years of Wear to Old, Faded Garments—Really Fun!



It's easy to diamond-dye your old garments a new, rich, fadeless color, no matter if they be wool or silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods.

House-dresses, ginghams, aprons, blouses, skirts, silks, stockings, sweaters, children's coats, draperies—everything can be made new and good for years of wear with "Diamond Dyes."

The Direction Book in package tells how to diamond-dye over any color. To match material, have druggist show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.



Sixty-one Years' Unexcelled Reputation.

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Sold fresh everywhere. In sealed packages.

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Sweet Milk—Sour Milk— Buttermilk or Water

Use any of these when baking with

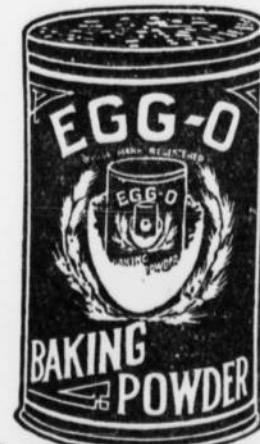
EGG-O Baking Powder

It gives you a wider choice of ingredients for cakes and pastry, yet assures you of positive success in your baking.

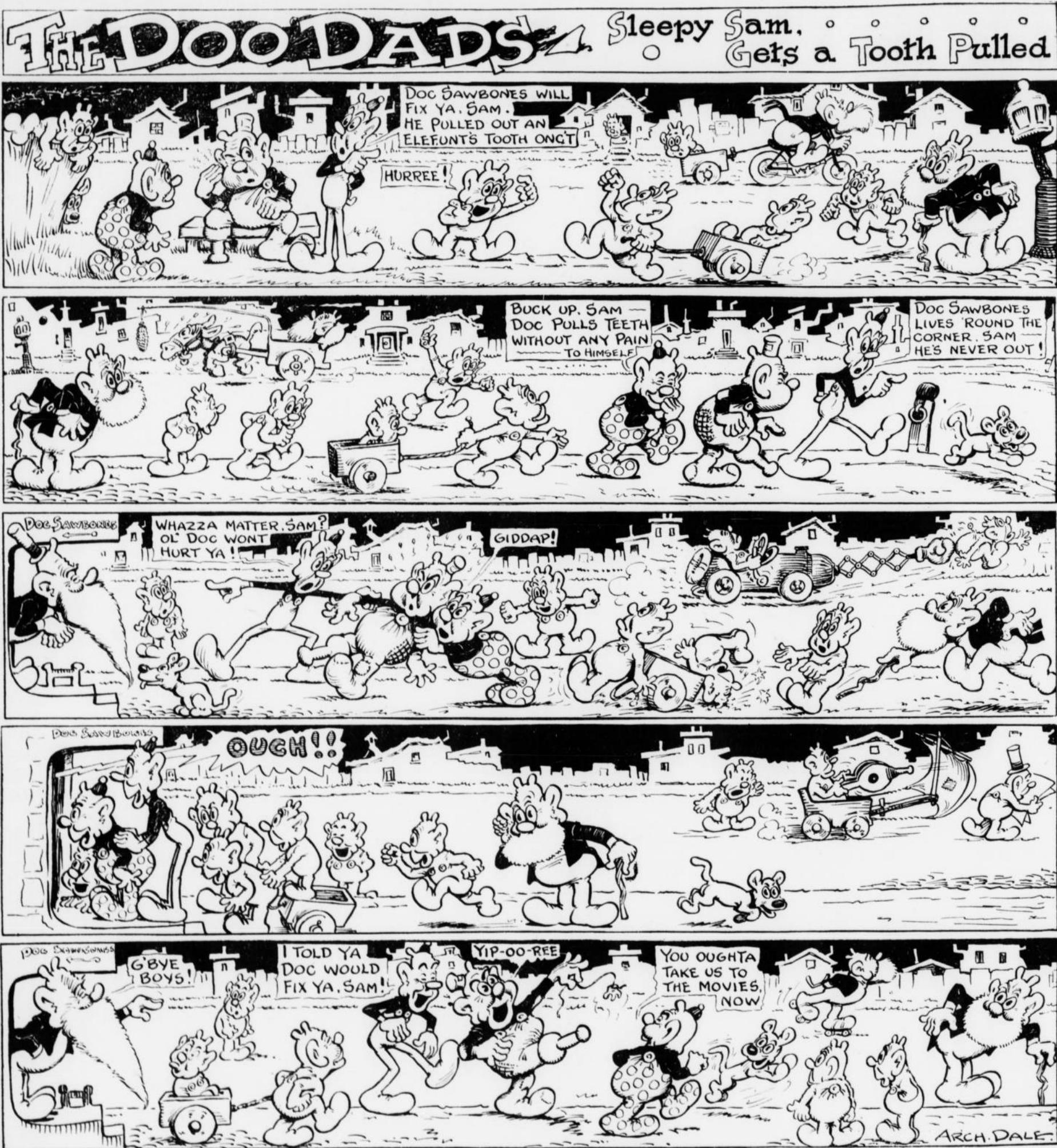
Egg-O is absolutely pure and efficient—and double acting, that is, its first action occurs in the mixing bowl when cold water or milk in its various forms is added. Allowing the dough to stand for 15 or 20 minutes will give better results. When you put your baking in the oven Egg-O will continue to rise until your cakes are properly baked.

Buying Egg-O in the larger tins is most economical for family use.

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When the Doo Dads found poor old Sleepy Sam this morning he was full of sadness. Last night he slept in an open field with the gate open and the draft gave him an awful tooth ache. After this he will know enough to shut the gate when he sleeps in an open field. But the Doo Dads knew of a remedy. They hated to see the hobo suffering with an aching tooth. They would sooner see him suffering a great deal more getting it pulled out. And so they got him persuaded to go to Old Doc, Sawbones who, as Poly says, can pull teeth without any pain to himself.

But when they got to Doc's office Sam's heart failed him. He thought of the time Doc sawed off his leg and strange to say his tooth stopped aching. But it was too late for those little rascals were bound that he should go through with it. In they pushed him for they knew that as

soon as Old Doc got him fast in the chair he would never get out till the tooth was out. See how they are enjoying the scene as they look in through the door. Doc likely has some funny contrivance for pulling the teeth of his patients. You may be sure that it is Sam who is crying "ouch" and not Old Doc.

But see what we have here. If it isn't the hobo with the offending tooth on a string. He seems to have forgotten already how it hurt to get it out. Even the dog is enjoying the fun as Sam joyfully waves his wooden leg in the air. He seems very wide awake just now, doesn't he, but as soon as he finds a place to lie down he will go to sleep again and dream that he is a dentist and that he is pulling a very big tooth with roots like a tree out of Old Doc's head.

Split-Log Drag Competition

Fifty entries for the split-log drag competition were announced at a meeting of the executive of the Manitoba Good Roads Association at Winnipeg on May 6. They are from eight municipalities, and cover approximately 120 miles of roads. More entries are expected, however, as they will not be closed till May 15. So far, Rockwood leads with respect to the road mileage entered for systematic maintenance in connection with the competition. It will be responsible for 50 miles of roadway.

A copy of the program drawn up for the seventh annual convention was considered. The convention will be from June 1 to 3, and will be held at the Royal Alexandra hotel. A feature will be a demonstration of actual road building. This was regarded as a welcome innovation, but the view was expressed that more time should have been allowed for it. President S. R. Henderson, East Kildonan, Reeve J. Haddow, vice-president, and J. M. Davidson were appointed to arrange for the reception of delegates.

G. F. Bently, secretary, announced a favorable reply from Brandon to the association's representations that road districts should be formed in other parts of the province with a view to these affiliating with the parent body in Winnipeg and making the road improvement general in Manitoba. The letter indicated that there was some likelihood of a branch being formed at Brandon this year.

The association is hopeful of getting branches formed at such other districts as Portage la Prairie, Dauphin, Minnedosa and Deloraine in the near future. At these centres an engineer of the Good Roads Board is located.

Farmers and Feed Prices

A number of honest and hard working farmers have been accused of profiteering, etc., because of the price they received for rough feed during the past winter. In many cases men had less feed on their farm than they were accustomed to keep and yet these fell in for abuse either because they would not sell or else because they accepted a price in most cases set by the would-be buyer.

Many of these same farmers in past years have tried to grow wheat, getting frozen year after year, and year after year, bought seed. Did they go to their more fortunate neighbors who had full granaries and say "You must let us have wheat at such a price?" Not much. They paid seed wheat price which it was only fair that they should do.

This year our man with the rough feed is offered a good price but our wheat-growing friends say "you have no right to take this."

Who are the Critics?

They even accuse the man with the feed of violating the principles of the U.F.A. I notice most of the criticism originates either from members not any too dependable or from outsiders. In many cases it is the business interests trying to set farmer against farmer and I am very sorry to see that the farmer is falling for it.

Not long ago I heard a U.F.A. member say: "I used to think the farmers' cause was worth working for but I have found so many ignorant farmers that I am beginning to think their cause is hopeless." At the time I was surprised but my experience this winter has set me wondering just how right this gentleman was.

Personally, I am deeply interested in the work but it seems to me that we have a great number of fair weather enthusiasts. As long as the other fellow is getting knocked, allright, but when it comes to them then they abuse the more fortunate man without any just cause.

A Case in Point

In our own community the president of our local came in for much criticism for the price he received for straw. This straw was not offered for sale. In fact he did not wish to sell but did so because of pressure at a price not set by himself. In no case was this price as much as he would have to give if he had to turn around and buy for his own stock.

One day, when he could not possibly

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The Pianoforte of seventy years ago or the Upright, Grand or Player-Piano of today—each has represented the best value of its time when coming from the factory of

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Pianos of the sound, worth and value that Heintzman & Co. produce are worthy of your earnest thought when selecting your instrument. They stand supreme in tone, touch and durability.

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Doc. Sawbones' Present For Every Boy and Girl

Doc. Sawbones has a present for every boy and girl who hasn't got a Doo Dad Book.

It's a great big folder, printed in colors, and all full of Doo Dad pictures—everyone in colors.

It tells all about the Doo Dads—where and how they live—how the artist happened to find them—what they do and how they do it.

And it tells all about the three great big Doo Dad books that the printer man has made for Doc. Sawbones, and shows them in colors just like they are.

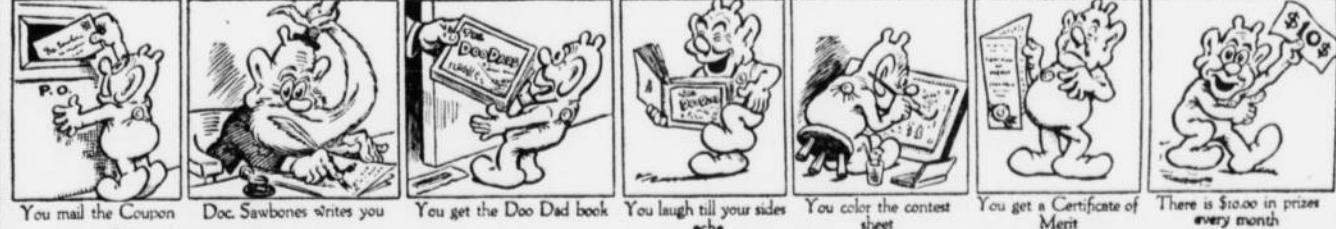
It's the jimm-dandiest present the Doc. could think of for his boy and girl friends.

Doc. Sawbones says:

I'll give a copy of this great, big, new, colored folder to every boy and girl that will send me in the coupon below. It won't cost them a cent, and if they don't think it's the very best thing they ever saw I'll "eat my hat."



SEE WHAT HAPPENS



DO YOU KNOW ABOUT

The three big Doo Dad Books?
The monthly coloring contest?
The Certificate of Merit?
The monthly cash prizes?
The big colored folder?

Send for it. It's FREE. Sign the Coupon.
It comes by return mail.

DOC. SAWBONES,
290 VAUGHAN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dear Doc.: Send me, right away, your great big colored folder, telling about the three Doo Dad Books. I want to know how I can get these books free.—AND GET A HUSTLE ON.

My Name is.....

My P.O. is..... Prov.
I am..... years old. Boy or girl.....

let any more feed go, a young man came, and when he found he could not get the feed he said, "Pa said, I'd be sure to get some here because you are president of the U.F.A. local." Now Pa and his young hopeful are neither members of the U.F.A. and have never been known to do anything but kick against the U.F.A.

Because of the public interest I have taken in our movement I wish through our paper to exhort any man or woman when he has a complaint against an officer of our organization to bring that complaint in a straight forward way to the local, but do cease to go around casting poisonous seed in the community re the organization.

Farmers! it is you who are going to kill your own cause. I know and feel the greatness of the powers against us but I am not so much afraid of all outside forces combined as I am of farmers themselves killing our movement.—Irwinville, Alta.

Soldier Settlement Act Amended

Amendments to the Soldier Settlement Act adopted by the House of Commons are designed to encourage settlement on unimproved lands. Better terms are extended to settlers going on such lands. On loans for land purchase the first installment is payable not later than two years from date of sale

and shall consist of accrued interest only. Repayable of loan begins not later than three years from date of sale. On the purchase of stock and equipment for unimproved farms the term of repayment is increased from four to six years beginning not later than three years from date of sale. Settlers on improved lands begin repayment of stock and equipment loan not later than two years from date of sale and have six years to repay in place of four as formerly.

Another amendment empowers the board to take into account improvements effected on land sold to soldier settlers and the cost of these improvements will be added to the price of the land. The board may take security on all stock owned by the settler whether purchased for him by the board or not, if the ordinary security is not considered sufficient.

A clause declaring that nurses who were resident in Canada before the war and who served overseas shall be eligible was also adopted.

It is estimated that there are 7,370 buffalo living at present. In 1899 zoologists could only account for 891, of which 635 were running wild and 256 were in captivity. The herd at Wainwright now numbers 3,520, and there are about 500 running wild in Athabasca.

Economical to Maintain

You can't figure the cost of a telephone on the day you buy it—its the money spent for repairs that counts.

Stromberg-Carlson Telephones

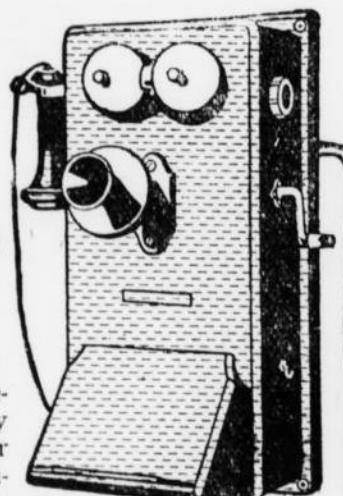
are built better than may seem necessary to insure maintenance economy. The telephone, for example consumes less battery current while operating and gives better transmission than other kinds of instruments—which means less frequent renewals of the battery. When you pay less than our price you get less than our quality.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK No. 94

Shows you how to install and take care of your telephones—tells how to organize a party line among your neighbors and explains just how to get started. Gives valuable information about all Stromberg Telephones shows how our experience gained in building over 2,500,000 telephones is of great importance to you.

Send for this free book and put your telephone problems up to our engineers—we will plan your system and furnish estimates without cost.

Stocks carried at Toronto, Regina and Seattle



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AUTOMOBILE GUIDE and ROAD BOOK, 1920

Just the thing you have always wanted.

The latest and best Automobile Guide in Western Canada. Shows all the principal routes through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and part of the U.S. Has 300 pages, with 27 maps, showing quarter-sections, townships, ranges, post offices, railway stations, rivers, lakes and trails, where no graded road is available. Can you afford to risk going miles out of your way over a bad road when this book will set you right? Save your car, your time and worry, by having one of these books, compiled by "ACE" EMMETT, Secretary of the Manitoba Motor League, and is their official Auto Guide Book. Mailed, postage paid, for only \$3.00 Stock is limited, so send your order in early. Write today.

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Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS COMPANY, Box X-1405, LEWISTOWN, MONTANA.

Parliamentary News

Continued from Page 3

ment, but the "noes" came with a storm and thumping of desks, which left no doubt as to what a standing vote would have shown.

Naturalization and the Franchise

Amendments to clause 29, to give votes to wives and children of men who have become naturalized British subjects, are now under discussion. The government had made a few steps in the desired direction, but not enough to satisfy the House. Liberals are demanding that these women shall vote, having voted in 1917, and that the term "British subject" shall mean the one thing always, and not be subject to change from one interpretation to another. Seeking a respite, after the strenuous week, Hon. Hugh Guthrie left for Guelph on Thursday, so the bill is at a standstill in the meantime.

Another Year for Margarine

The act to extend for one year the time for importation, manufacture and sale of oleomargarine passed the House this week after a hard ride had been given by farmer members on both sides.

Another instance of the drawbacks attached to having two or three ministers holding down Senate seats and not responsible to the people for their actions, came this week in discussion of the bill to amend the Lemieux Industrial Disputes Act. Hon. Arthur Meighen was piloting the bill, while Senator Robertson, minister of labor, looked down from the gallery, presumably nodding and winking whenever the youthful minister of the interior looked to him for instructions. There were times when it was almost amusing to see the Hon. Arthur nonplussed by a point and shelving it until he could pop out into the hall to meet Senator Robertson and get his advice on the matter. Hon. Arthur Meighen has a versatile brain, but is evidently more at home discussing Grand Trunk legislation than he would be on labor matters. Hon. Mackenzie King, on the other hand, just revels in labor problems and discusses them with a zest which leaves Mr. Meighen in the background. Angus McDonald, newest recruit to the national progressives, from Temiskaming, had a chance to slip in an amendment which the government had to accept, and incidentally exploded any charges of his being a "Red."

Budget May 12

The budget is promised for Wednesday, and the debate on that will run from three weeks to a month. The prime minister is now somewhere between Ashville, N.C., and Ottawa on his private car, and is expected to get here about the first of the week. He is said to be feeling well, but the rumors of his retirement are as plentiful as ever. Sir George Foster is looked upon as the only man who can hold the Unionist party together in such a contingency, as it is held that neither Mr. Meighen, nor Sir Thomas White could satisfy both sides of the Unionist party at present.

A Good Flax Year

Charles S. Thornton, of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, who is recognized as an authority on the flax situation, has the following to say on why this is a good year, in his opinion, to seed flax:

"The rather alarming manner in which winter has stayed with us in western Canada this year is disquieting to growers of grain, and is creating considerable doubt as to the wisdom of carrying through previously arranged crop rotations.

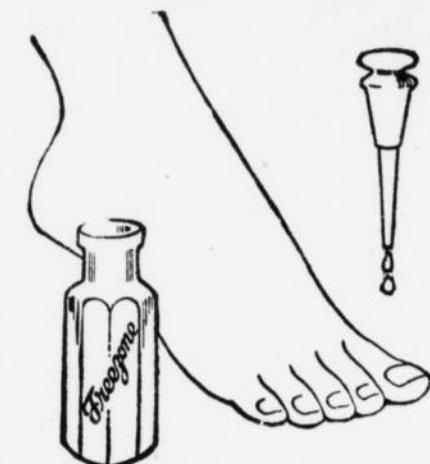
"It is a rather sure thing that the middle of May will find very considerable areas of unseeded land in all the three prairie provinces and the owners thereof will be confronted with the problem of what to seed it to, and the answer will not be altogether a matter of choice.

"Where a choice is permitted by such matters as availability of seed and adaptability of the land, it is my opinion that flax seed promises a sure crop.

"Not saying that this might not also be true of oats and barley, it should be remembered that present high prices of these grains are due to the serious crop losses of 1919 in the U.S., where the

Lift Off Corns with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit and "Freezone" costs only a few cents.



You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin calluses from bottom of feet.

Apply a few drops of "Freezone" upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. Truly! No humbug!

Tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs few cents at any drug store.

areas to these two crops is so large that a slight difference in yield per acre is the difference between scarcity and plenty.

Flax Shortage

"On the other hand there is no possible chance of a flax area that will produce a crop in excess of United States and Canadian requirements. This I cannot emphasize too strongly.

"Since October 1, 1919, a period of seven months, the United States has sent to Argentine more than \$60,000,000 in gold coin to pay for its imports of flaxseed and the end is not yet.

"Every dollar of that sum could and should have come to western Canada and at prevailing exchange would have been \$66,000,000 here.

"I am often asked how late can flax be seeded. The answer to this depends entirely on August and early September weather. Last year I had a 100-acre patch of flax that was 70 days between drill and reaper. The season was exceptional, but then every man who turns a sod and plants seed is a speculator.

"These things are true of flax: Supplies are low, demand is great, culture is simple, prices are high, profits are big. It can be grown on new breaking or clean land.

Late Seeding

"Flax is the one best bet for late seeding. Cultural methods and machinery are identical with those used for other cereals. Recent practice in North Dakota is toward light seeding and the North Dakota Agricultural college recommends 15 to 18 lbs. to the acre.

"This is a matter that would largely depend on the seed itself. If the seed available is large and plump and plenty of it, it would be well to use 25 to 28 pounds to the acre. If seed is small and scarce a smaller quantity would probably produce as good results. In any event the cost of seed per acre would be less than that of oats or barley.

"About fall prices, there has been no time since 1914 when prospective grain prices were obscured by so many doubtful factors. I have no opinion beyond this—that relative prices of wheat, oats and barley with flax seed will be at least as favorable as flaxseed as now, with chances of their being still more favorable."

On most soils, packing of spring plowing is advantageous. Some heavy soils do not require it. Experiments go to show that packing after seeding has the greatest benefit as compared with packing at any other time.

HORSES AND MULES

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! A. LAYZELL Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary. Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 250 to 300 head always on hand. Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three year-old Clyde, Percheron and Shire colts can always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap. Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a specialty. Phones: E. 5107 and E. 5499. Layzell & Durno, auctioneers for the company. 40ft

SELLING—REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION. Barnard, American, 11875; Canadian, 5870; six, June, 1920; steel grey, weighs 1,700; sure foal getter. Good condition. Has three crosses of Brilliant. Imported from Missouri, 1917. Accept syndicate on reasonable terms; exchange for livestock. Bell Bros., Medicine Hat, Alta. 19-2

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infested with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 2tf

JAS. H. CROWE, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN. breeder and importer of pure-bred Percherons, both sexes, all ages. Buy a colt and mature your own stallion; at your own price and terms. Maple Valley Stock Farm. 1-1f

FOR SALE—IMPORTED DAPPLE GREY PERCHERON STALLION (5817), seven years, 2,000 lbs. Sound and in good health. Sure foal getter. Has been three years on same route. Terms right. A. Fessant, Clayton, Sask. 14-7

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, GLAD- tidings, No. 17757, seven years old, weight 1,800 lbs. A certificate. Travelled three years in district. Will sell cheap or trade for work horses. C. Hoyes, Box 94, Eyebrow, Sask. 19-2

STRAYED IN DECEMBER—THREE MARES, one brown, bay and black, branded. Reward for information. Phone 189 Ring 1-4. A. R. Piper, Carberry, Man. 18-9

SELLING—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, nine years old, class A certificate, weight 1,800. Apply W. McJanet, Foxwarren, Man. 17-4

FOR SALE—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS, on liberal terms, breeders' lien notes 50c.; stallion service books, 35c. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 12tf

REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLION, RISING three, blue roan. Low price and good terms. T. Culshaw & Sons, Belgian Breeders, Lougheed, Alta. 19-3

LOST—14 PERCHERON HORSES, BRANDED left hip AFR. Last seen going East, south-end of Little Quill Lake, April 14. A. F. Richardson, Duval, Sask. 19-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, RISING THREE. Snap for cash, or will trade for automobile, farm or town property. A. Vater, Wadena, Sask. 19-3

YOUNG, BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, ready conditioned for the route. Cheap for cash. Quick. Ernest Hysop, Killarney, Man. 19-3

FOR SALE—IMPORTED BELGIAN MARE, IN FOAL. No Belgian stallion in district, reason for selling. A. Vogelaar, Bulyea, Sask. 19-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BELGIUM STALLION. B. A. Nauta, Box 160, Medicine Hat, Alta. 18-2

FOR SALE—SIX MULES, WELL BROKE AND well mated. Ed. F. Ewert, Drake, Sask. 18-2

CATTLE

SELLING — HEREFORD HEIFERS AND heifer calves, Fairfax breeding; also few cows in calf and with calves at foot, by Ronald Fairfax (21511). We also have few young bulls left. Prices reasonable. All this stock has been well wintered, and are in good shape to go out on the grass. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 14-6

WANT TO PURCHASE ONE OR TWO CAR- loads of pure-bred Hereford cows, heifers, or grade Herefords or Angus. Had crop failure last year, and want six months time for payment. Will give best of references and security. Quote prices and description first letter. Box 32, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 19-2

SELLING — TWO REGISTERED POLLED Hereford bulls, Field Marshall, by Polled Climax; calved April, 1918; weight 1,200. In fine form. Ready for service. Price \$450. Polled Duke, sturdy, blocky, year-old. Price \$250. Horace Hey, McCrae, Man. 18-2

SELLING — TWO REGISTERED POLLED Hereford females, rising three and five years old, with heifer calves at foot. \$700 buys the four head. Richard Brigham, Maple Glen Stock Farm, Deleau, Man. 18-2

GREENWOOD HEREFORD FARM—CAR LOAD of young cows, some yearling and two-year-old heifers and bulls of serviceable age for sale. Reasonable prices. Vernon W. Smith, owner, Camrose, Alta.

OUR RED POLLS WON GRAND CHAMPION- ship on females at fourteen shows in 1919, including Chicago International. Write us. Jean du Luth Farms, Duluth & Nickerson, Minn. 1-1f

HOLSTEINS—SONS OF THE RICHEST BRED sire in the West. Foundation cows all have records. I guarantee to answer all enquiries. John Russell, Alix, Alta. 18-4

FOR SALE—12 HEREFORD BULLS, AGES from eight to 18 months, sired by Mark Fairfax and Refiner 32nd. Further particulars. W. H. Campbell, Sturgeonville, Alta. 17-5

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

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Eight Cents Per Word--Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,400 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

CATTLE—(Continued)

SWINE—continued

SELLING—RED-POLLED BULL CALVES. BUY young and save freight. H. V. Clendening, Canada's Pioneer Importer and Breeder, Hardinge, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, MARCH LIT- ters, unrelated pairs, \$15.00 each; three January boars, \$25 each. Wm. Leyh, Viscount, Sask. 18-2

FOR SALE—10 PURE-BRED ABERDEEN- Angus heifers, yearlings. Best of breeding. Reasonable price. Thos. Knowles, Irma, Alta.

SELLING — REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, either sex, eight weeks old, \$70 each. Thomas C. Wilson, Broadview, Sask. 18-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, two years. Quiet. \$150. W. T. Hall, Surbiton, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES FOR May delivery. \$15. William H. Burrows, Lanfine, Alta. 17-3

O.I.C. (CHESTER WHITES)—BOOKING orders for young pigs. Can spare few bred sows. G. E. White, Lacombe, Alta.

IMPROVED REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS. From large mature sows. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 16-8

TAMWORTHS — ALL AGES, EXHIBITION quality. E. W. Manchester, Grainger, Alta. 15-4

REGISTERED DUROC - JERSEYS, BOTH sexes. V. D. Krehbiel, Simpson, Sask. 19-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, MAY delivery, \$15. J. Rebbeck, Southfork, Sask.

STOCK—Miscellaneous

POLAND-CHINAS—BOOKING ORDERS FOR spring pigs. Sired by imported boar, reserve champion, Edmonton Spring Show, 1920. Top. \$30; general run, \$25. Few ready to ship. Also Ayrshire cows, heifers and bulls. Chas. Cox, Rumsey, Alta. 18-2

SHEEP

SELLING—400 EWES, TO LAMB ABOUT MAY 15th. D. S. Robb, 417 Grain Exchange, Phone M2800, Winnipeg, Man.

DOGS

COLLIES—GUARANTEED HEELERS, SOME ready to work, dogs, \$15; bitches, \$12; puppies, either sex, \$10. Training beautiful bitch for sheep, \$25. E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake, Ont. 19-3

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS—PURE-BRED FE- male, three years, trained, \$50; registered male, 18 months, \$50; cross-bred female, 18 months, partly trained, \$15. Photos sent. Box 24, Hafford, Sask. 19-2

YOUNG FOX TERRIER, FEMALE, \$3.00. BOX 4, Cardston, Alta.

POTATOES

REGISTERED YORKS, FIVE MONTHS OLD, \$30 each, either sex; three months old, \$20 each. Choice stock. E. E. Baynton, Big Stick Lake, Sask.

WEE MACGREGOR AND IMPROVED EARLY Ohio potatoes, grown from registered seed, \$3.00 per bushel, sacks 15 cents. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 19-2

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stockers, feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw. 4tf

STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEAL-ERS in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully handled. Orders placed with us get special attention. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market letter sent you on request. 9tf

SITUATIONS

WANTED—HAIL INSURANCE AGENTS FOR unrepresented districts in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Fidelity Hail Underwriters, one of the very strongest, with assets exceeding \$65,000,000. Cash and note settlement. Saskatchewan applications to 902 McCallum Hill Building, Regina; Alberta applications to 703 Herald Building, Calgary. The Prairie City Agencies Limited, Provincial Managers. 14-S

WANTED IN EVERY DISTRICT OF ALBERTA and Saskatchewan, where not already represented, agents to write fire, livestock and hail insurance. Good contract for the right man. Apply Great North Insurance Company, Nova Scotia Bank Building, Regina, Sask. 14-S

EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY \$15 to \$50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing. We instruct you and keep you supplied with steady work. Write or call. Brennan Show Card System, 50 Currie Building, 269 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONAUGH & CO., THE OLD- established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON. barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones: Main 4374-5-6. 15tf

CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklet free. tf

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASKATOON.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—20-40 CASE TRACTOR, IN FIRST- class working condition; high tension magneto. Do my own threshing two falls and plowed 200 acres. Price, \$2,000. Also Old Abe, six-stubble bottom, 14-inch engine plows, self-lift, in first-class order; plowed only 200 acres. Price, \$100. Outfit as good as new. Write J. Aller, Box 344, Dauphin, Man., or phone 321 ring 1-3. Dauphin Central. 19-2

SELLING — 10-20 INTERNATIONAL MOGUL tractor, overhauled; two-furrow Oliver plow, both bottoms, plowed 200 acres; 10-ft. Cockshutt double action disc harrow. \$900 buys outfit complete. Would consider good young team as part trade. Thomas Moulding, Netherhill, Sask.

SELLING—RUMELY STEAM ENGINE, 36-H.P. Ideal separator, 40-64 Cockshutt engine gang plow, 12-bottom, both stubble and breaker bottoms, land packer. All in good condition. Price on application. W. A. McPhail, Box 202, Swift Current, Sask. 18-4

FOR SALE—34 - 56 RUMELY SEPARATOR with Garden City feeder; 18-horse Gaar-Scott steam engine; also 10-furrow P & O engine gang. Cheap for cash. Will sell separately. A. O. McGorman, Arden, Man. 18-2

SELLING — 12-25 TITAN TRACTOR, 28-48 NEW Racine separator with Garden City feeder; four-furrow Oliver Gang, new 14-inch bottoms stubble. Bargain at \$1,000. D. Simpson, Trux, Sask. 19-2

SELLING—G. G. LA CROSSE TRACTOR PLOW, two 14-inch breaker bottoms, only broken 13 acres. Price, \$190, f.o.b. Dinsmore. Reason for selling, have no farm. J. F. Harris, Dinsmore, Sask.

FOR SALE—40-75 TWIN CITY GAS TRACTOR. 10-bottom Verity plow, 40-62 Waterloo separator. Will sell cheap. Apply to Hess & Nagus, Guernsey, Sask. 19-3

FOR SALE—15-H.P. CASE STEAM TRACTOR. 125-lb. pressure; rebuilt; good as new. Will consider part trade. J. W. Broughton, Red Deer, Alberta. 16-4

SELLING—MANITOBA POWER WIND MILL. in good condition, for \$100. J. A. Janes, Aikton, Sask. 18-2

SELLING—GUS RECH WELL-BORING MA-chine, \$500. Omer Gedeke, Kindersley, Sask. 19-3

SELLING — ASPERN POTATO PLANTER. Good as new. \$75. S. S. Quehl, Battleford, Sask.

SALE OR TRADE—8-10 FURROW P. & O. plow, both bottoms. Good condition. What offers? Box 75, Lashburn, Sask. 19-2

Hog Futures

The hog market is always a ticklish one to forecast and it is probably more so now than at any previous time. There are several factors that effect the situation, however, that are worth notice.

Since the low market of last December, hog prices have advanced with firm consistency. While the European demand has been lighter than anticipated, the demand that is, is for the type of bacon hogs raised in Canada. Feed shortage has caused a large sale of stock for market and local demand now exists in places that were formerly exporting. Indications are for continued high prices.

With fair crop prospects and with summer feed coming on the demand for breeding stock will increase. Breeders having spring pigs for sale can take advantage of this by listing their offerings in The Farmers' Market Place. The Guide has demonstrated an ability to sell spring pigs as the following testimonials show.

Bethany, Man. March 31, 1920.

I have always had splendid results from my ads. in The Guide.

From my last ad. I sold \$500 worth of pigs.

JAS. M. EWENS

Nokomis, Sask.

March 1, 1920.

I have had splendid results from my advertisement in The Guide.

I will know where to advertise when I want quick results.

SAM STOLTZ

Eyebrow, Sask.

March 1, 1920.

The insertion in The Guide is as good as six in any other paper.

that I have tried. Judging from past experience I will get more

orders than I have got hogs to fill.

W. E. SWEGARD

If We Can Do It For Them We Can Do It For You.

Classified Rates—Eight cents Per Word Each Insertion,

Payable in Advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

TURKEYS, GEESE AND DUCKS

EGGS FOR HATCHING—WHEN BUYING GET THE BEST. Our birds have won two years' in succession at Brandon. Every bird in our matings a prize winner. Holland Turkey eggs, \$9.00, \$7.00 and \$5.00 for setting of nine eggs; Pekin ducks, \$5.00 for 10 eggs. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 19-2

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

McOPA FARM BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM STOCK WITH GENERATIONS OF BRED-TO-LAY IN THEM. \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 for 30. Satisfactory hatch or will replace. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 17-4

ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCKS—DIRECT from Holtermann's best pens—dark and light matings. Prices, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting of 15 eggs. W. M. Dodge, Yorkton. Member Canadian Barred Rock Club. 19-2

WHITE ROCKS, LARGE STOCK, SOME PRIZE WINNERS, HEAVY WINTER LAYERS, \$13 per 15; \$5.00 30; Barred Rocks, \$2.00 for 15. H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta. 19-2

EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM CHOICE BARRED ROCKS. Absolutely pure-bred, from one of the best laying strains, \$4.00 per 15. Mrs. N. Merrick, Box 86, Wainwright, Alta. 19-2

BARRED ROCKS, FROM HEAVIEST LAYING strain in States, \$2.00 setting; four roosters, \$3.00 each. Balmossie Farms Ltd., Hafford, Sask. 18-2

EGGS FROM HIGH-CLASS BARRED ROCKS, headed by Aristocrat males. Only \$3.00 15, \$5.00 per 30, \$12 per 100. W. A. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 18-3

HATCHING EGGS—BARRED ROCKS, EXHIBITION PENS, \$5.00 for 15; \$10 for 40. Farm flock, all selected birds, \$3.00 for 15; \$12 for 100. T. A. McInnis, 1937 Halifax Street, Regina. 17-3

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—ABSOLUTELY PURE-BRED. Prize-winners. Record layers. Eggs, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$7.00 setting of 15. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 15-7

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 PER SETTING; three settings, \$5.00. Manitoba Agriculture College laying strain. N. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 17-4

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING from choice large, well marked birds, \$3.00 15; \$5.00 30. Mrs. Sidney Martin, Togo, Sask. 17-3

FOR BALANCE OF SEASON, "BUSY B" BARRED Rock eggs, 15, \$3.50; 30, \$6.00. Lilac trees, dozen, \$1.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 18-5

THE BEST PAYS ALWAYS—MY PRIZE-WINNING Barred Rock eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$12 per 100. Special pens, \$3.50 per 15. Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Lashburn, Sask. 18-2

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 per 15; \$6.00, 50; \$10, 100. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 17-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$8.00 100; \$1.50 FOR 13. All winter layers (not only March starters). E. Maire, Islay, Alberta. 17-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 PER 15; \$12 PER 100. Laying strain. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 17-3

PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$3.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 30. Mrs. H. Deneker, Lancer, Sask. 17-3

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, EGGS, \$3.00 and \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. W. J. Boyle, Hawarden, Sask. 18-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS eggs from a heavy-laying strain of choice Barred birds, \$3.00 for 15. F. Lansing, Virden, Man. 18-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$3.00 SETTING. From imported strains. Mrs. Carman Whiteford, Harmsworth, Man. 18-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS for hatching, \$2.50 per 15; \$13 per 100. D. Ebbers, Sturgeon Valley, Sask. 18-5

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 setting of 15. Chas. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 17f

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS EGGS, 15, \$2.00; 45, \$5.00. Mrs. McMeekin, Griswold, Man. 18-5

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS EGGS, \$1.50 setting. I. Darling, Colonay, Sask. 19-2

RHODE ISLAND REDS

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, PRIZE WINNERS, Swift Current, 1919-20. Guaranteed bred-to-lay, special, no smut, first prize cockerel; 15, \$3.50; 30, \$6.00; Free range, 2nd prize cockerel, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50. Mrs. Edgar Johnston, Beverley, Sask. 19-2

RHODE ISLAND RED HATCHING EGGS, PER 15. Rose Comb, \$5.00, \$3.50 and \$2.00; single comb, \$4.00 and \$2.00. Write for description mating list. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 18-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS from winter layers, bred from prize-winning stock, 15 for \$2.50; 100 for \$10. Hal. H. Henders, Culross, Man. 17-5

RASH'S PAYSTREAK REDS (SINGLE) EXHIBITION WINNERS, heavy egg producers, settings \$3.00; two for \$5.00, prepaid. R. L. Rash, Purple Springs, Alta. 17-3

COATES' REDS, BOTH COMBS, EGGS, \$2.00 setting; from prize stock, extra quality, \$5.00 setting, 15 eggs. Write for mating list. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask. 17-3

RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROSE COMB, HATCHING EGGS. For size, color, egg production, none better; 15, \$3.00; 30, \$5.00. Robert Stowe, Minota, Man. 18-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED UTILITY RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS; great winter layers; eggs, per setting, \$1.50; single comb, \$6.00 per 100. W. Jowsey, Macarrie, Sask. 18-2

ROSE COMB REDS, SPLENDID LAYERS, eggs, \$2.00 15; 100 \$10.00 John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 13-7

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS from prize-winning stock, \$2.75 per 15. Mrs. B. A. Newton, Vanguard, Sask. 18-3

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS, \$2.00, 15; \$3.50, 30. Guild strain. A. C. Anderson, Dubuc, Sask. 18-2

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS \$2.75 setting of 15. Mrs. Ed. Quanstrom, Carduff, Sask. 19-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS from prize-winning strain, \$2.00 per setting 15. Arthur J. Smith, Tessier, Sask. 19-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, EGGS, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. A. W. Knott, Gilbert Plains, Man. 19-3

WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTE BABY CHICKS. Limited number from upre-bred, vigorous, bred-to-lay stock. Order early to avoid disappointment. \$8 per twenty-five. Eggs, \$1.25 per fifteen; \$2.25 per thirty. Turkey eggs all booked. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 19-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM CHOICE STOCK, Regal-Dorcas matings. Splendid layers, also fine show birds. 15, \$3; 50, \$8; special pen \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Keep this ad. J. D. Meikle, Carman, Man. 19-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES, REGAL STRAIN, eggs, \$2.50 setting. Also few cockerels and pullets left, \$4.00 each. Order early. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 16-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS, \$2.00 PER 15; \$3.75 per 30. Guarantee 10 chicks. If not, will replace at \$1.00 for 15. Chas. Shook, Wyndham, Sask. 15-5

HATCHING EGGS—PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES from prize-winning, heavy winter-laying strain, \$2.00 for 13; \$3.50 for 26. H. R. Bailey, Oak Lake, Man. 14-8

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. Book for spring. Choice eggs from our best winter layers. We only ship the best. \$2.50 for 15. Charles Traub, Togo, Sask. 13-10

WHITE WYANDOTTES, REGAL, DORCAS, Barron matings, splendid winter layers, eggs, \$2.50, 15; \$4.00, 30; special pen, \$5.00, 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 19-2

MARTIN STRAIN ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, \$2.00 15, \$3.50 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. Edwin, Colquoun, Waskada, Man. 17-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES, PURE-BRED, GOOD LAYERS, egg fertility high; settings \$3.00 for 15. Lathwell, 1430—8th Avenue, N.W., Calgary. 17-4

WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN STRAIN, eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00, 30; less than eight chicks, refill at half-price. J. L. Pinder, Bludworth, Sask. 17-8

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS— Hatching pen, No. 1, specially selected, \$3.00 per setting; pen, No. 2, \$2.00 per setting. George Carter, 1212 L.N., Saskatoon, Sask. 18-2

TWO PENS BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTES, five pullets and one cock; six hens, one cockerel, \$18 per pen. Mrs. L. J. Cochran, Coronation, Alta. 18-2

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.50 FOR 15; two settings, \$4.00. Mrs. Patrick, Langenburg, Sask. 19-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.50 for 15. Mrs. Theo. Hanson, Viscount, Sask. 19-2

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS from selected stock, \$2.00 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 18-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. Weaver, Spy Hill, Sask. 18-2

SELLING—SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 setting 15; \$10, 100. R. Muirhead, Carberry, Man. 18-3

PURE-BRED SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching, \$2.00 per setting of 15. John Sollman, Chipman, Alberta. 17-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. Mayhew, Plumas, Man. 16-4

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, from good layers, \$1.50, 15; \$10, 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 18-3

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM GOOD LAYING STRAIN, \$2.00 for 15; \$4.75 for 40. L. R. Campbell, Govan, Sask. 18-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, TOM BARRON'S HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN, eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$6.00 for 50. Mrs. Templeton, Belmont, Man. 18-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, pure bred-to-lay stock, \$1.50 setting 15. Mrs. William Horner, Roland, Man. 18-2

REX'S PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, heavy laying strain, eggs, \$1.00 setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Box 227, Holland, Man. 14-8

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$2.00; 50, \$5.00. Good utility stock. Box 227, Battleford, Sask. 17-3

PARTRIDGE-WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 PER SETTING OF 15. Mrs. H. Boyle, Grandora, Sask. 18-2

LEGHORNS

SINGLE-COMB DARK AND LIGHT BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching. Selected stock, \$4.00 per 15. Dark utility range flock, \$2.00 per 15; \$10 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mating list free. Gordon F. Windsor, Crystal City, Man. 18-2

TODD BROS.' FAMOUS WHITE LEGHORNS. Selected hens showing wonderful Hogan Test for egg production. Pen is headed by fine bird whose ancestors have record of 315 eggs per year. \$1.75 per setting. Box 14, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. 18-3

BUFF LEGHORNS—WESTERN CANADA'S LEADING STRAIN. Eggs, best matings, \$3.00 per 15; from several matings, \$2.00 per 15; \$10 per 100. Satisfaction hatch guaranteed. Jack Lyons, Midnapore, Alta. 19-2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, BRED from Chicago prize winners; eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.50; 500, \$38. Well packed. Fairview Poultry Farm, Provost, Alta. 18-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, Nel's Linden's famous laying strain. They never set. \$15, \$3.00; 30, \$5.00; 75, \$10. Lovat Stock Farm, Lovat, Sask. 17-2

BARRON'S LARGE, BRED-TO-LAY STRAIN: Single Comb White Leghorns, eggs, \$2.00 15, \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 10-8

UNDEFEATED CHAMPIONS OF WEST S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, No. 7 pen, \$2.00 setting. Mating list free. A. A. Moreton, Box 489, Saskatoon, Sask. 19-4

WANTED—THREE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN ROOSTERS, V. S. Millner, Gilbert Plains, Man. 19-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, ALL YEAR-ROUND LAYERS, Eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00, 50; \$8.00, 100. Mrs. W. T. Davey, Melita, Man. 19-4

EGGS FROM S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, FROM R. L. Guild laying strain, \$2.00 for setting 15. Robert Turr, Bredenbury, Sask. 19-2

FOR SALE—ROSE AND SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, \$2.50 for 15. Harold Dayman, Kennedy, Sask. 19-4

SELLING—S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$2.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 50; \$8.00, 100. E. Jones, Box 240, Grenfell, Sask. 19-4

HATCHING EGGS—ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorns, \$2.00 per 15; cockerels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Hugh Wilcox, Lashburn, Sask. 19-4

SINGLE-COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—PURE-BRED. Eggs, per 15, \$2.00. Eug. Giroer, Balcarres, Sask. 16-2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.75 PER 15. Margaret Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 16-5

BARRON'S LARGE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00, 50; \$8.00, 100. Albert Webber, Endiang, Alta. 17-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR HATCHING from good laying strain; 15, \$2.00; 100, \$8.00. Mrs. Wagar, Franklin, Man. 18-2

SEED GRAIN

SEED FLAX—BIG MONEY IN FLAX. MANY farmers have more than paid for their land with one crop. Investigate our perfectly-cleaned seed. Free catalogue. Harris McFadden Seed Company Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg.

SELLING—PREMOS FLAX, EXTRA GOOD recleaned seed, \$6.50 bushel, f.o.b. Glenavon. Will sell balance of my recleaned Marquis wheat grown from registered seed, at \$3.25 bushel. R. C. Mortimer, Glenavon, Sask. 16-4

SELLING—SEED GRAIN, RED BOBS WHEAT, beautiful sample, \$10.50 bushel; Durum wheat, clearing, \$4.75 bushel; seed oats, seed flax, sacks, 50 cents. Broatch Seed Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 18-2

BARLEY—500 BUSHELS, RECLEANED, \$1.90. Flax seed, 70 bushels, recleaned, \$6.00, good stuff; sacks at cost, f.o.b. Regent. Chas. Longman, Deloraine, Man. 17-3

SELLING—FALL RYE, CLEANED, \$2.50 BUSHEL. Timothy seed, 100 pound lots, \$15, bags included. Samples on request. Jas. A. Ainslie, Roland, Man. 16-4

TIMOTHY SEED, CLEAN, HIGH GERMINATION, 18 cents. G. W. Quinn, Maegregor, Man. 14-6

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE Bloom. \$20 per bushel f.o.b. Sintaluta, bags extra. W.G. Hill & Sons, Sintaluta, Sask. 17-1

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE variety, Manitoba grown, 37 cents per pound, bags extra. John Burnside, Keyes, Man.

WANTED—TWO BUSHELS OF RED BOBS wheat, No. 1 best quality. Write immediately to Box 154, Broderick, Sask.

SELLING—CLEAN WESTERN RYE GRASS seed, weighs 21 lbs. to bushel, 31 cents lb. D. Smith, Stalwart, Sask. 19-3

FOR SALE—SPRING RYE, NO WILD OATS, \$2.50 bushel; two bushel sacks, 40 cents. George Climo, Box 83, McAuley, Man. 19-2

SELLING—60-DAY OATS. POMEROY. Roblin, Man. 14-8

FOR SALE—RYE GRASS SEED. \$20 PER 100 pounds. E. A. Pahnquist, Belle Plaine, Sask. 17-2

SELLING—FALL RYE, \$2.25 BUSHEL, BAGS extra. W. R. Scott, Roblin, Man. 17-3

FARM LANDS

220-ACRES, \$8,500, WITH TWO HORSES, 40 cattle, tools, equipment worth \$5,000; improved road, mile RR station; machine-worked fields, 50-cow brook-watered pasture, 1,000 cords wood, 100,000 ft. timber, lots fruit; 12-room house, running water, 80-ft. basement barn, running water, other buildings; immediate sale includes livestock, wagons, machinery, tools, only \$8,500, easy terms. Details, page 22, Strout's Catalog, Farm Bargains, 33 States, copy free. Strout Agency, 208 B.G. Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

SELLING—HALF-SECTION, AT LOCATION, three miles from town, 200 acres cultivated, good soil, good water, convenient well; produced \$3,000 1919; fenced, woven and barbed wire; excellent house, seven rooms; barn, 30 x 48; 25-ton mow; concrete foundations and walls; 2,000 bushel granary; henry; 1,000-tree shelter belt; built for home; loss in family broke up home. \$40 per acre includes half of crop. \$4,000 cash, balance \$100 yearly, interest 8%. L. B. Ferguson, Amisk, Alta.

OKANAGAN FRUIT FARMS—10 ACRES ALL planted in orchard, apples, plums, pears and prunes, good six-room house, new barn and chicken house, beautifully located in the Kelowna district. Mare, democrat, harness, implements, tools and household furniture. \$7,000. Also five acres, three in fruit trees, good six-room house, wired for electric light, and out-buildings. Price includes poultry and furniture. \$4,000. Pemberton & Son, Kelowna, B.C. 18-4

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplied without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.

475 ACRES GOOD FARM LAND, 25 MILES south-east of Lacombe, one mile from railroad town; 3/4 mile from school; good well; good improvements. \$60 acre. Reasonable terms. For full particulars write J. B. Cundiff, Haynes, Alta. 16-9

KOOTENAY VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA Ranches from five to 500 acres, improved or unimproved, orchard, or cattle or general farming. Write for full information to N. Wolverton Nelson, B.C. 17-6

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY AND QUILL Plains lands are in greater demand this year than ever before. Write us for literature, maps, etc. T. F. Thompson Agencies, Offices, Nokomis and Lanigan, Sask. 18-4

NEW YORK STATE FARMS—SEND FOR complete list of farms for sale. Stock and tools included on most of them. All sizes and prices. Address Mandeville Real Estate Agency, Inc. Dept. 3B, Olean, N.Y. 18-4

WHILE SPENDING THE WINTER IN U.S. I received a number of orders for good, improved farms and some unimproved. What have you to offer? Lew W. Cochran, Portage la Prairie, Man.

WANTED—SALEABLE FARMS FROM owners only. Have cash buyers. Give location and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, Box 378, Columbia, Mo. 18-4

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr.

WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER FARM OR unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR property write me. John J. Black, 47 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Government Buying and Selling Hay

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture is bringing hay into the province. Ever since last summer the department has been aware of a feed shortage in some districts, and has been trying to meet the situation which has been made more acute because of shipments leaving the province for places farther west. During last autumn and through much of the winter this assistance consisted of locating supplies of feed within the province, and furnishing to those who must buy the addresses of persons who had hay or straw to sell. Then all visible Manitoba surpluses ran out, and although nobody seemed ready to place definite orders for hay to be brought from the East, the department took a chance on ordering 34 car loads of timothy from Eastern Canada, believing this would be needed to feed horses during seeding. When it became known that the hay was in the province, it was all taken in three days, mostly on long-distance telephone arrangement. This hay was sold at cost price, which was \$42.50 delivered anywhere in Manitoba. Two other ventures have been taken—that of sending a representative south in search of hay, and the purchase of another train load in Ontario. The agent in the south is investigating if hay can be had at a suitable price, and also if ears may be had to carry it to Canada. The hay bought in Ontario is selected under the direct inspection of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and the railways and Dominion government have co-operated to secure a freight rate of \$10.00 per ton from any point as far east as Montreal to any station in Manitoba. The Manitoba department could place all this hay with Winnipeg buyers, but it hopes that farmers needing hay for seeding will order what they must have. Long-distance telephone calls on the office of the deputy minister of agriculture will get full information.

Potatoes on Wet Land

Q.—My land is situated in a rather low place. Six or seven years ago a grade and ditch was made alongside of my land. Said ditches have no outlet. Natural water slope is across this road and my land. Every spring this grade is washed away and water runs under my land from an area of several miles and lies there for six to eight weeks to dry up. To what extent do you think the fertility of land is spoiled for potato growing?—S. G. S. Man.

A.—I would say that land that is inundated with water for a considerable length of time as this land is, would, after a few years, tend to develop very unfavorable soil conditions. Physically, the land would become very compact and hard, and I would be inclined to think it would develop a sourness or acidity due to the exclusion of the air and the retardation of the normal bacterial activity. I would think, however, that potatoes would probably grow as well as practically any other crop on it. The injury to the land would be likely to be more pronounced if the soil is of a heavy nature, particularly if it contains considerable clay. The only method, of course, of remedying conditions of this kind would be drainage.—Prof. F. W. Brodrick, M.A.C.

Eradicating Canada Thistle

Q.—I have a field that is badly infested with Canada thistle. In places they are so thick that nothing else will grow. What would be the best method of eradicating them?—C.A.E.S., Sask.

A.—The quickest and surest means of eradicating a badly infested field of Canada thistle is the bare fallow. Plow deeply late in June, turning the thistles completely under, using chains on the plow is necessary. Pack the land and keep the thistles from getting above ground during the balance of the season by means of the duck-foot cultivator. The plant has a running root stalk in which food is stored. This stored supply is exhausted in sending up new shoots, and if no tops are permitted to develop, so that no new supplies can be stored, the roots will die.

Seeding to Brome, which is afterwards cut for hay, is said to be effective in subduing Canada thistle.

Do not plant alfalfa more than one and-a-half inches deep and be sure to pack the soil afterwards.

Skimming Efficiency Second to None

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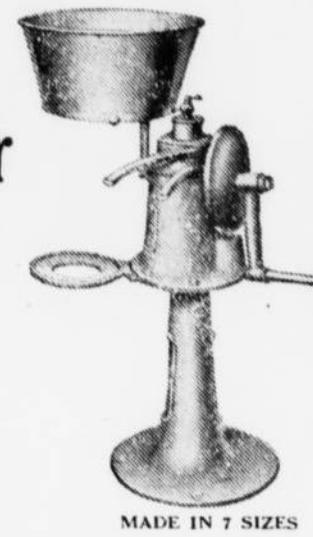
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Premier Separator

It skims to the last drop. This means money saved in cream.

Call on your nearest dealer, or perhaps your neighbor has one, and thoroughly examine the Premier. Take it apart: note the short crank, easily turned; aluminum discs, cannot corrode; all moving parts run in oil; gearing entirely enclosed; simplicity of construction.

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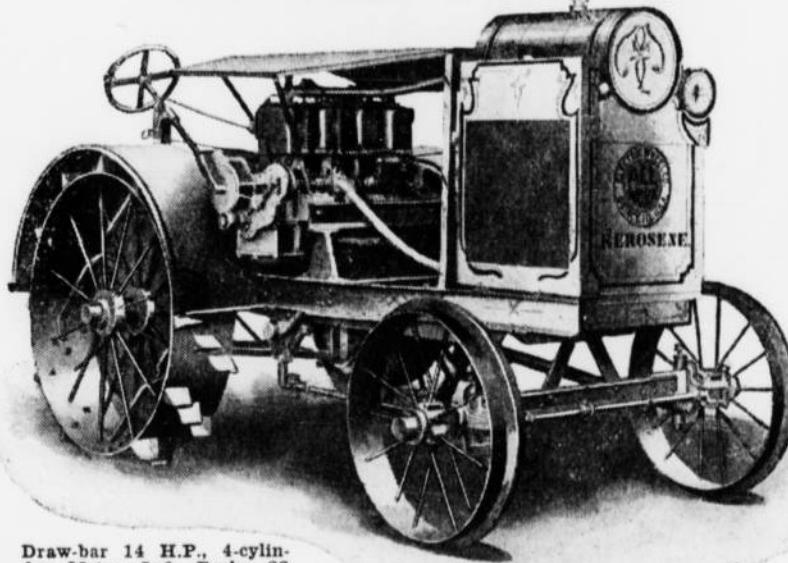
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Draw-bar 14 H.P., 4-cylinder Motor 5x6, Brake 28 H.P.

The WHITE ALL-WORK KEROSENE TRACTOR has established reputation—Unequalled Quality

No Freaks

Engine placed crosswise on double channel, reinforced steel frame.

No power-robbing bevel gears or chains.

Built compactly, strong, yet light. Weighs 5,200 pounds.

All gears dust-proof and oiled automatically.

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TRACTOR

The Drive that Pulls SEVEN SPEED FRICTION TRANSMISSION

An Outstanding Feature
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Friction Transmission

With the shifting of one lever, at the operator's hand, it moves at seven different speeds, both forward and reverse, without stopping.

It moves with smooth velvet clutch action, a fraction of an inch at a time if desired—and without a jerk. It eliminates the clutch, transmission gears and bevel gears, thereby reducing working parts from 15 to 20 per cent below tractors with gear-driven transmission. This means more power at less cost.

This feature alone makes it THE TRACTOR YOU SHOULD OWN

There are other Beaver features that you should know about. Send for full particulars of the two sizes, 12-24 H.P. and 15-30 H.P., and if possible, see our demonstrator.

"Beaver" distributing and service stations are maintained at all principal centres in Western Canada. We also manufacture and sell: "Ideal" stationary and portable kerosene engines; concrete mixers; double-gear pumping windmills; pumps; grain grinders; steel saw frames; plows; threshers; etc.



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Woodlawn Stock Farm

We are offering for sale a few choice young bulls ready for service. Have also a few young females of breeding age, bred right and offered at prices you can't afford to overlook. Present herd bulls: Victor of Riverview and Erica Erwin C.

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W. T. TURNER
KINLEY - SASK.

Atlas Coal Company Ltd.

The Coal that put "L" in Drumheller

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Owned, operated, and managed by Practical Miners, who know the business from the Working Face to the Ultimate Consumer.

Our advice to Consumers is: "Have Direct Connection with the Mine."

We are one of the smallest operating companies, but one of the largest producers. We work no Famous Seam but we produce the goods. If you have used Atlas Coal you will use it again. If you haven't tried it, then "try it," for we wish to add your name to our list of customers.

All Sizes Produced, Lump, Stove and Steam

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, May 7, 1920.
OATS—Coarse grain prices have ascended steadily since a week ago. Offerings in all markets are light, and apparently not sufficient to satisfy the demand. New high levels are being reached almost every day. Winnipeg May oats are now 9¢ higher than a week ago, while May corn in the Chicago market is near the \$2.00 mark.

BARLEY—There has been an advance of about eight cents in May futures and all cash grades except 3 C.W. The premium for this grade has been reduced four cents during the week. Business is limited by the small volume offering, but stocks are apparently going into the hands of export and shipping interests.

FLAX—Present prices are a few cents higher than closing prices a week ago. There is very little doing in our market, and no special demand from the crushers at present. Argentine offerings are cheaper than our prices.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May 3 to 8 inclusive						Week Year	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	Ago	Ago
Oats—								
May 116½	119½	119½	120	120½	119	113	75	
July 106½	108½	107½	107½	108½	107½	104½	76½	
Barley—								
May 167½	170½	171½	170½	172½	171½	165½	117	
July 167½	169½	169½	168½	170½	169½	166½	117	
Flax—								
May 511	515	517	509	511	507	505	389½	
July 507½	509	508	501½	503	500	501½	382	

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Receipts: Cattle, 1,284; calves, 195; hogs, 1,326; sheep, 24.

Receipts during the past week continue about level with previous ones. The feature of the run being that it consists principally of finished cattle of high order. One outstanding load on which we topped the market for the week was a shipment brought in by Messrs. W. Davidson and J. J. Rankin, of Wakopa, Man. In this shipment were six steers weighing 8,300 pounds, which we sold at \$16.50, the balance of shipment fetching from \$11.50 up to \$16.00 per hundredweight. Net proceeds of car amounted to \$2,861.69. Some females in this load sold as high as \$14.00. This figure of \$16.50 has not been passed this season. Very few unfinished cattle are coming forward, but at the time of writing there are probably six or seven loads of good quality heavy feeders weighing around 970 to 1,000 pounds which can be bought at prices ranging from \$10.50 to \$11.50, according to prices. Prospects are that very few of this class of stock will be available after the next two weeks.

In the sheep and lamb section there is practically nothing to report, as receipts are almost nil.

The hog market has shown some strength, going from \$20.00 to \$20.75 during the week. Packers and dealers are buying a little more freely and quotations at time of writing for selects are \$20.75 per hundredweight.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that the same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers, 1,200 1,300 lbs.	\$11.50 to \$13.00
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	10.00 to 11.50
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	9.00 to 10.00
Fair to medium steers, 700 to 900 lbs.	8.00 to 9.00
Common steers, 500 to 700 lbs.	7.50 to 8.00
Choice fat heifers	10.00 to 11.00
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 9.50
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.75
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 5.50
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 8.50
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls	6.50 to 8.00
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 6.50
Fat lambs	12.00 to 15.00
Sheep	6.00 to 12.00
Veal calves	7.50 to 15.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders	\$ 9.50 to \$10.50
Common to good stockers and feeders	8.50 to 9.50
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00
Hogs	
Selects, fed and watered	\$20.75
Lights	\$14.00 to 16.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.	19.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up	15.25 to 17.25
Medium sows	15.25
Stags and boars	7.50 to 13.00

CALGARY

Receipts: This week's cattle, 612; hogs, 323; sheep, 113. Last week's: Cattle, 1,016; hogs, 745; sheep, 247. Year ago: Cattle, 1,874; hogs, 1,034; sheep, 364.

CATTLE—Receipts throughout the week were again very light and were practically all disposed of to the packers. The demand for killing cattle was good and prices were slightly stronger. Choice butcher's steers sold from \$14.00 to \$15.00, medium

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, May 3rd to May 8th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS						BARLEY			FLAX			RYE 2 CW
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	
May 3	171	116½	113½	113½	111½	108½	181½	162½	157½	157½	511	507	441	228½
4	171	119½	116½	116½	114½	112½	182½	165½	161	161	515	511	445	232½
5	171	119½	116½	114½	111½	108½	166½	162	162	157	513	447	447	232½
6	171	120	117	117	115½	112½	180½	165½	161½	161	509	505	439	234½
7	171	120½	117½	117½	116½	113½	182½	167½	163	163	511	441	441	241½
8	171	119	116	116	114	112	181½	166½	162	162	507	503	437	226
Week ago	171	113	110	110	109½	108½	179½	160½	156	156	505	501	435	226
Year ago	180	76	73	72½	70	67	118½	112	103	103	392½	386½	359½	159

butchers \$12.00 to \$13.50, and plain killers \$10.00 to \$11.00. There was hardly any fat cows and heifers offered, but the few on sale sold readily at good prices. Good fat stuff would bring \$12.00 to \$13.00, fair to good cows \$10.00 to \$11.50 and common cows \$8.00 to \$9.00. Bulls were steady at last week's prices, choice fat butchers \$8.00 to \$9.00, with bolognas from five cents up. The demand for good stockers was greater than the supply, and heavy steers sell from 10 to 11 cents, light two-year-old steers from \$9.50 to \$10.50, and yearling steers \$8.50 to \$9.50. There were numerous enquiries for good stocker cows and heifers and \$8.00 to \$8.50 could be obtained for good quality stuff, with plain or thin cattle from six cents up. No change in veal market, choice lightweight calves \$11.00 to \$12.50, plain or heavy calves \$8.00 to \$10.00. Top price on cattle a year ago, \$15.50.

HOGS—Receipts light, and first sales were made on Thursday, the offerings for the day changed hands at \$22.25. Friday's receipts were more liberal and sold at \$22.25. Top price on hogs a year ago, \$22.65.

SHEEP—No fat sheep on sale. We quote choice lambs \$16.00 to \$17.00, wethers \$13.00 to \$15.00 and fat ewes \$10.00 to \$13.00.

HIDES—Market very unsteady and prices likely to drop without notice. We quote butchered green hides 15 to 16 cents, fallen hides 12 to 13 cents, rough fallen hides at value, butchered kip skins 18 to 20 cents, rough fallen or branded kip skins at value, butchered calf 30 to 32 cents, rough calf at value, deacons 25 cents, horse hides up to \$6.50, pony and glue-horse hides at value, flint dry hides up to 30 cents, rough fallen

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of the ability of any hail insurance company to pay up, and of its promptitude in discharging its obligations to its policy holders could you wish! A policy in this corporation means **ABSOLUTE PROTECTION**.

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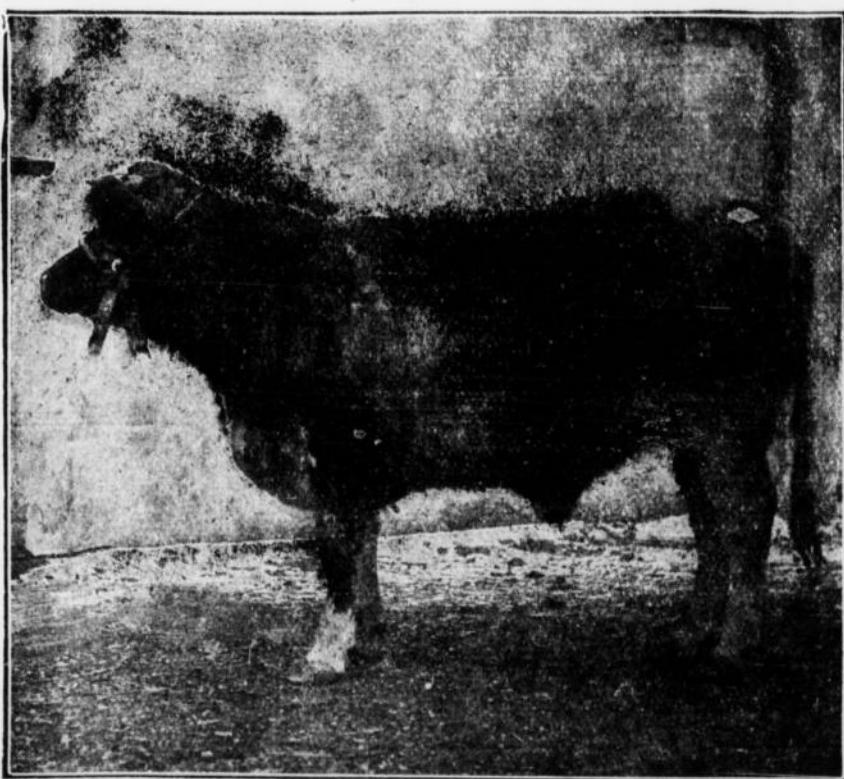
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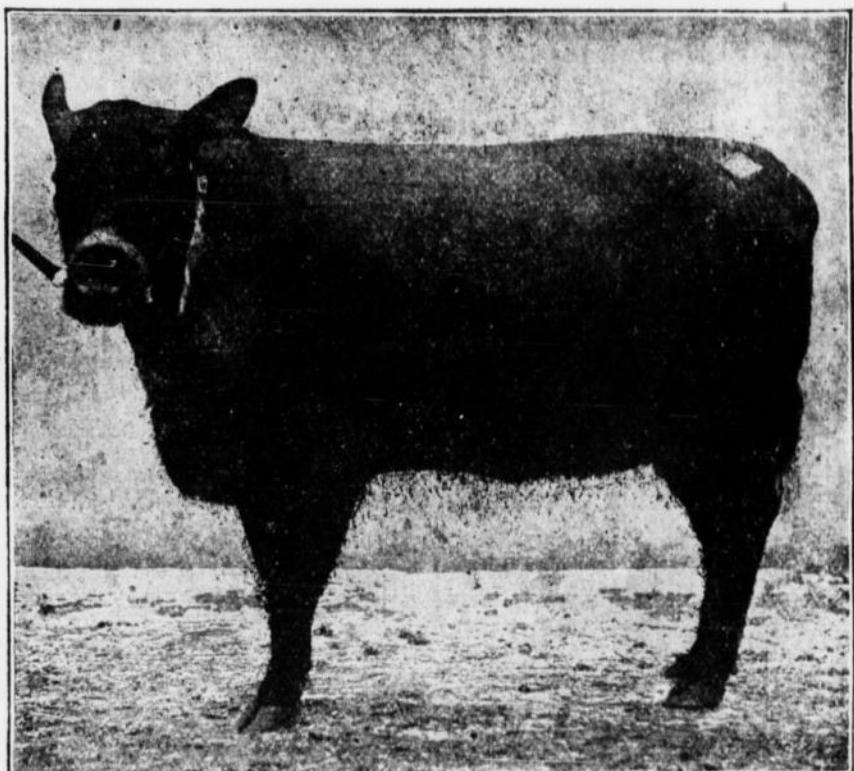
WINNIPEG — REGINA — CALGARY

ROYAL PURPLE CALF MEAL

EVERY farmer should endeavor to fit two to three calves for Christmas Baby Beef. You can make as much money off three calves if the proper attention is paid to them, as you can off ten acres of first class wheat. A great many progressive farmers are doing it now so why not you. You can produce these calves with our Royal Purple Calf Meal without using one drop of milk if necessary as our calf meal contains the proper amount of fat and protein to develop the calves. Our experience is that it requires 10% fat in a calf meal and not over 20% protein to produce this result. Less than 10% fat is not sufficient to develop your calves without using milk and over 20% protein is more than a calf can digest properly. Fat costs two to three times as much as protein in any form. This is why the cheaper grades of calf meal do not contain the high percentage of fat as you will find in our product.



PURE-BRED STEER under 1 year, entered in Lot No. 3, Toronto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Ont., Dec. 11-12, 1919, and awarded 1st Prize. Also entered for Royal Purple Calf Meal Special, and awarded 1st Prize. Fed and Exhibited by Mr. Oril Williamson, R. R. No. 1, Jarvis, Ont. Sold for 33c. a lb. by auction.



ABERDEEN-ANGUS HEIFER under 1 year. Entered for Royal Purple Calf Meal Special, Toronto Fat Stock Show, Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Ont., Dec. 11-12, 1919, and awarded 2nd Prize. Weight, 1,190 lbs. Sold for 29c. a lb. by auction. Fed and exhibited by Mr. Andrew Hicks & Sons, Centralia, Ont. Mr. Hicks is U.F.O., M.P.P., for South Huron.

Last year we gave a cash prize to the Toronto Fat Stock Show for the best calves raised on our Royal Purple Calf Meal. There were twenty-three entries. These two cuts show two of the prize winners. One of them sold for 33c. per pound which is the price of turkey and they showed a profit of over \$200.00 each to their owners. TEN of these calves weighed one thousand pounds or over each and not one of them over a year old.

This Royal Purple Calf Meal is put up in 25-lb., 50-lb., and 100-lb. bags and is sold everywhere throughout Canada by prominent merchants. Write us for descriptive advertising matter and we will tell you where you can get your supplies. Any person can mix up grain products and call it calf meal, but our business is making a high class product scientifically prepared as a substitute for milk, made up to a standard, not down to a price.

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